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The War Program

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

(Following is the sixth in a series of articles prepared for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by leading officials in business and industry, telling of opportunities open for released Service personnel.)
BY WALTER S. CARPENTER, JR.
President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

YOUNG men were once admonished to make a career by finding out what the public wanted and then filling the indicated need. The modern chemical industry, of which there are many units and many branches, is obliged by the nature of things to go further. It progresses only by finding and producing things that the public doesn't know it wants or needs.

This necessity makes it somewhat difficult to forecast, with any degree of certainty, just what opportunities are likely to be opened ten or twenty years hence in the chemical field. Twenty years ago, for instance, the public didn't realize that it needed cellophane; now it is a priority item with demands outstripping the supply. It emphasizes one of the most significant factors bearing on post-war jobs; namely, that our economy must be sufficiently elastic and flexible to accommodate full and free expansion into new and unexplored territory.

Everyone agrees that our No. 1 objective when the war is won is a high level of productive employment. But it is not enough, it seems to me, to talk of providing the returning service man or woman with jobs. It is our plain duty to see that they return not only to a wage and a task, but to an economic environment in which they can do useful work and advance and develop.

It is our hope that the chemical industry will be able to contribute in an important way to this benign and stimulating prospect. We can expect, I think, a level of activity and employment substantially above that of the immediate pre-war years. Necessarily, we must qualify this to assume that private business is not to be handicapped by abnormal government restrictions, and that conditions are conducive to venture. For, as many of the products of chemistry were unknown a few years ago, so many of the jobs it will create are in industries that are unknown today. Only with the new do we progress.

The chemical industry itself is not a large, mass employment operation. Most chemical operations require precise controls actuated by automatic rather than manual means. There is little of the hand-craft type of labor or the heavily-manned assembly lines characteristic of, say, automobile making. Thus, chemical production puts a premium on training and education of its personnel. Small, highly-skilled worker groups and technically-trained supervision make up the combat teams of the industry.

Because of the complex equipment, the capital investment per worker is high, approximately \$10,000 as against a general average of \$6000. It is estimated, too, that it costs more than \$2000 to train one employee to the operator level and \$5000 to supervisory rank.

Chemistry is a science, and chemical manufacture, which combines chemistry

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Pay for Medical Corps Badge Holders Starts

Additional pay was authorized for holders of the Medical Badge by the issuance of War Department Circular No. 229, 28 July.

Effective 1 March 1945, the Medical Badge may be awarded to officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department assigned to the medical detachment of Infantry units.

The Medical Badge may be awarded retroactively to qualified personnel for service on or after 7 Dec. 1941. Additional pay, however, is retroactive only to 1 Aug. 1945, the earliest date provided in the law.

Following are pertinent excerpts from the War Department Circular:

General—The Medical Badge is authorized for issue and wear in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this circular. This badge is established as a means of recognizing the important role being performed by medical personnel on duty with infantry units, especially infantry battalions. It is intended that this badge shall be awarded only to those who are daily sharing with the infantry the hazards and hardships of combat.

Eligibility—Effective 1 March 1945 the Medical Badge may be awarded to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Medical Department assigned to the medical detachment of infantry regiments, infantry battalions, and elements thereof designated as infantry in tables of organizations or tables of organization and equipment. In addition to the above, Medical Department officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men who are attached to medical detachments of infantry regiments, infantry battalions, or elements thereof are eligible for the Medical Badge. In these cases, when the individual concerned is not assigned to the medical detachment of an infantry regiment or smaller infantry unit, the award will be made by such commanders and in such orders as the theatre commander may designate. Personnel of arms and services other than the Medical Department are not eligible for this award. Officers of field grade and higher, except the regimental surgeon (and battalion surgeon, when appropriate), are not eligible for, and will not be awarded, the Medical Badge.

Qualification—Personnel whose eligibility is established under the provisions of paragraph 1 may qualify for award of the Medical Badge by satisfactory performance of duty under actual combat conditions.

Award, presentation, and how worn.—a. Award.

(1) Within an infantry regiment the award of Medical Badges may be made by the regimental commander. For units not part of a regiment, the award may be made by the next higher commander upon the recommendation of the unit commander.

(2) Announcement of the award of Medical Badges will be made in regimental or unit orders. Three copies of each order will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention: Decorations and Awards Branch. In appropriate cases, The Adjutant General may announce the award of Medical Badges based upon information contained in official records.

(3) The Medical Badge may be awarded posthumously to any individual eligible for the award under the provisions of this circular who was killed in action or who died as the result of wounds received in action, on or after 7 December 1941. The award will be made to the next of kin upon application to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington 25, D. C. Posthumous awards for deaths occurring after 23 May 1945 will be

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Auto Operators' Permits

With thousands of servicemen returning from overseas for redeployment or discharge, 13 states still have failed to enact motor vehicle laws which would permit operation of automobiles by those whose driving licenses have expired while in the Military or Naval service.

The majority of states, however, have made provisions of various kinds to enable the returning men to resume driving immediately. Three states issue permits good until revoked and three do not require permits.

The states which have not included provisions safeguarding service personnel in their motor vehicle laws are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Arizona, Maryland, and North Carolina issue licenses which are good until revoked, hence do not need such legislation. It is also unnecessary in Louisiana, South

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Navy Courses

Applications for study in 14 different branches of the service are being asked for by the Navy Department. These branches are as follows:

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING: (Power Plants and Structures) A three year postgraduate course, with applicants to begin course in July 1946. Those eligible will include aviators of Regular Navy classes of 1940 to 1944 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence; Reserve Officers with A1 or A2 designation who have had schooling in mathematics through differential and integral calculus equivalent to that required for a BS degree in mechanical, civil, or electrical engineering, or in applied physics.

Applicants should not have reached their twenty-seventh birthday by the convening date of the class, and should meet all physical requirements of a General Line Officer of the Regular Navy. They should have had at least one year sea duty and should have demonstrated suitability for further training.

Resignations of Reserve Officers will not be accepted for a period of ten years after termination of present war. Active duty status is same as all other Naval Reserve Officers.

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING: Eligible: Naval Aviators classes of 1940 to 1943 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence; Reserve Officers with A1 designation who wish to transfer to the Regular Navy and who have had schooling in mathematics through differential and integral calculus equivalent to that required for a BS degree in mechanical, civil, or electrical engineering, or in applied physics.

Applicants should not have reached their twenty-seventh birthday by the convening date of the class, and should meet all physical requirements of a General Line Officer of the Regular Navy.

Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946. Resignations of Reserve Officers will not be accepted for a period of ten years after termination of present war.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING: Officers selected will be assigned engineering duty afloat for a year and will commence postgraduate training in May 1947.

Eligible: Officers of regular Navy classes of 1944 and 1945. Non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence.

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Point Release Scores Not to be Lowered Yet

While there will be no critical point system score for officers, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson this week declared that the present point system score for the discharge of enlisted men will remain at 85 points while the present 800,000 are being discharged, but added however that later the score will be revised to give credit for service after May 12, 1945.

The Secretary said that in accordance with the policy announced at the time the point system was instituted there will be no critical score for officers, although their individual scores will also be recomputed.

"We will continue to give special consideration to high-point officers with lengthy service overseas, and long and hazardous service in combat," he said, "but the element of military necessity will play a much greater role in the decision as to whether an officer must be retained than it does in the case of enlisted men."

The Secretary said that the point system will result in the discharge by 1 June 1946 of 1,500,000 men made up of men who had 85 points on May 12, 1945. Subsequently, another 700,000 men, he said, will be made eligible by recomputation to allow credit for service after 12 May 1945.

Mr. Stimson said:

"The Army is going to release 2,000,000 men and women by 1 June 1946. Of these, 1,500,000 will be able-bodied skilled soldiers under the point system. To comb these men out of their units, a large percentage of whom fill key positions, and rebuild the units with replacements of the particular skills these men have during the greatest troop movement in history, adds tremendously to the task of redeployment. It can be done and still provide the Army for the war against Japan. It can even be done and meet the demands of General MacArthur's accelerated program against Japan. But it has to be done on the basis that the first task of the Army is winning the war. The operations of the point system must be subordinate to the fighting needs of General MacArthur. That means that many high score men will have to wait for replacements in their units, that some men with scores over 100 may be released after men with scores of barely over 85, that some men screened out of their units in Europe for discharge will reach the United States after their units have landed here en route to Japan.

"In other words the unprecedented policy of discharging 1,500,000 long-service men while the war is still on has to be accomplished without interference with the main objective.

"We have promised that we will discharge 1,500,000 long-service men by 1 June 1946, on a merit scheme based on the soldiers' own preferences. That we will do. But the exact order of each man's going and the exact time of each man's discharge we cannot possibly guarantee, but he will be released during the next ten months.

"The original score of 85 announced on 12 May 1945, was intended to enable the Army to begin demobilization before it had received a report of all men's records. We now have the actual facts concerning the long-service men in the Army. These facts show that there are about 800,000 men with scores of 85 or over, of whom 235,000 have been released. The 800,000 men are all that military necessity and the exigencies of transportation will enable us to discharge for some months.

"To enable us to recompute the individual scores of all soldiers so that we can give credit

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Territorial Ambitions

Washington *Star*—"Although the matter has been open to some question, it seems safe to assume that President Truman was merely stating a general principle when he declared that 'there is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary value' that the United States wants out of this war."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—"President Truman expressed very clearly America's basic international policy. The plain fact is that the United States has done, is doing and will continue to do a great deal for the welfare of the rest of the world."

New York *Herald Tribune*—"Although cynics may be scornful, it still remains a fact that Mr. Truman expressed a basic truth underlying American policy in this war and in the peace which shall follow it."

Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*—"Technically, no doubt, President Truman's statement is protected by the trusteeship plan formulated at San Francisco."

Dayton *Herald*—"And yet, justifiable as the President's words were, they would have been clearer if they had been qualified by some reference to the Pacific naval bases."

Cincinnati *Times-Star*—"The President's statement implies that he would like to minimize at Potsdam questions of territorial divisions and boundaries."

New York *World-Telegram*—"President Truman's extemporaneous speech in Berlin was a model."

Boston *Post*—"If purity of motive will make the peace secure the United States has stated its unselfish position with equivocation and without diplomatic

double-talk through the utterance in Berlin by President Truman."

New York *Times*—"It is not customary for the head of a victorious state to declare in public that his people's intentions are selfish and unworthy. Yet there can be no intelligent person in Europe or anywhere among the United Nations who will not take it for granted that President Truman meant exactly what he said."

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*—"That is a blunt, unequivocal statement of American policy which should renew international confidence in the United States as the greatest power devoted to peace on the globe."

Wilmington *Journal-Evening*—"President Truman was speaking for Americans as well as to Americans when he declared in Berlin that the United States is not fighting for conquest."

Naval Postgraduate School

A group of 167 Naval Officers were graduated from the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School at Annapolis, Md., at 10:30 A.M., Saturday, 28 July. Chaplain Lash, Senior Chaplain at the Naval Academy, delivered the Invocation. Rear Admiral Mills, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships, made the Graduation Address.

Included in the total graduated were 78 officers who completed a year course in Applied Communications; 52 in Aeronautical Engineering; 19 U. S. and 1 Chilean Officer in Radio Engineering; seventeen Chinese Naval Officers who finished a special one year General Line Course for Foreign Naval Officers.

Those who received certificates were:

Applied Communications

Athey, John M., Lt., USNR
Barrett, Luke, Jr., Lt., USNR
Broad, Frank F., Lt., USNR
Brooke, Frederick D., Lt., USNR
Brown, Charles S., Lt., USNR
Brown, Robert C., Lt., USNR
Buenger, Theodore H., Lt., USNR
Cahoon, William G., Lt., USNR
Campbell, Donald M., Lt., USNR
Cochran, Christian H., Lt. Cdr., USN
Conkle, Allan J., Lt., USNR
Davies, Daniel P., Lt., USNR
Davis, Emmett J., Jr., Lt., USNR
Dole, Stephen H., Lt., USNR
Downes, Robert S., Lt., USNR
Eilberg, Joshua, Lt., USNR
Elliott, Thomas L., Lt., USNR
Faunt, Claude R., Lt., USNR
Garbrecht, Frederick, Lt., USNR
Greeley, George R., Lt., USNR
Gross, Leonard, Lt., USNR
Guy, Hubert P., Lt., USNR
Hakanan, Paul A., Lt., USNR
Harsha, Harold V., Lt. (jg), USNR
Hood, Robin, Lt., USNR
Hulbert, Stephen G., Lt., USNR
Hutchins, Dale E., Lt., USNR
Hyde, Will T., Lt., USNR
Jameson, Robert O., Jr., Lt., USNR
Johnson, Bert L., Lt. (jg), USNR
Jones, Jesse R. M., Jr., Lt. (jg), USNR
Jones, Orville W., Lt., USNR
Kane, Elmer H., Jr., Lt. (jg), USNR
Kincaid, Douglas W., Lt., USNR
Leschler, Donald H., Lt., USNR
Levene, Arthur S., Lt., USNR
Lindsay, Alexander D., Lt., USNR
May, Wayne, Lt. (jg), USNR
Mills, James D., Jr., Lt., USNR
Morrison, John H., Jr., Lt., USNR
Mullen, John J., Jr., Lt., USNR
O'Callaghan, Brendan J., Lt., USNR
Parks, Neil C., Lt., USNR
Pembroke, Harold E., Lt., USNR
Pendleton, Robert L., Lt., USNR
Perkins, Richard B., Lt., USNR
Pigman, Paul O. H., Lt. (jg), USNR
Flyer, Bael B., Jr., Lt., USNR
Pollow, C. J., Lt., USN
Poor, Daniel S., Lt. (jg), USNR
Porter, Graham G. L., Lt., USNR
Powers, Lester H., Jr., Lt., USN
Proffitt, Roy F., Lt., USNR
Ragland, William T., Lt., USNR
Ramstad, Robert J., Lt., USNR
Reed, Wilber J., Lt., USNR
Rendall, William D., Lt., USNR
Ressler, David B., Lt., USNR
Reynolds, Henry D., Lt. (jg), USNR
Ritchie, James A., Jr., Lt., USNR
Rogers, Frederick M., Lt., USNR
Rottsoik, James E., Lt. (jg), USNR
Sanow, K. P., Lt., USNR
Schroder, William T., Lt., USNR
Scott, William J., Lt. Cdr., USN
Senn, Charles C., Lt., USN
Shafer, Donald, Lt., USNR
Shaffer, James M., Lt., USNR
Shaw Robert J., Lt. (jg), USNR
Shepard, Robert B., Lt., USNR
Sinclair, Giles M., Lt., USNR
Swanson, Carl A., Jr., Lt., USNR
Tinch, Marvin M., Lt., USNR
Ward, John P., Lt. (jg), USN

Watson, W. C., Lt., USNR
West, Raymond W., Lt., USNR
Wiles, Ben, Jr., Lt., USNR
Williams, Donald, Lt. (jg), USNR

Aeronautical Engineering

Adie, Douglas C., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Bing, John H., Lt. (jg), USNR
Burkman, Victor M., Lt., USNR
Cassidy, Richard M., Lt. (jg), USNR
Culyba, Michael, Lt. (jg), USNR
Doane, Robert "S", Lt., USNR
Drew, Alan W., Lt. (jg), USNR
Egan, James G., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Findlan, John C., Lt. (jg), USNR
Fritz, George J., Lt. (jg), USNR
Grace, Walter J., III, Lt., USNR
Graham, Howard E., Lt. (jg), USNR
Grimes, Willard M., Jr., Lt., USNR
Haber, Norman S., Lt., USNR
Hallmark, Roy E., Lt. (jg), USNR
Hobbs, Willard E., Lt., USNR
Hollis, Walter T., Lt., USNR
Horton, Ralph L., Lt. (jg), USNR
Huibregtse, Edward J., Lt., USNR
Jarosh, Stanley E., Lt. (jg), USNR
Jennings, James M., Jr., Lt. (jg), USNR
Johnson, Sammy D., Lt., USNR
Lockhart, James B., Jr., Lt., USNR
Maga, John A., Lt., USNR
McAleer, John L., Lt., USNR
Meyer, William R., Lt. Cdr., USN
Morgan, Wayne R., Lt., USNR
Murdoch, Walter L., Jr., Lt., USNR
Nightingale, William R., Lt. (jg), USNR
Nottenburg, Robert A., Lt. (jg), USNR
O'Dell, Earl G., Jr., Lt., USNR
Pavel, Harold J., Lt., USNR
Perlman, Lester J., Lt., USNR
Poucher, Ralph I., Lt. (jg), USNR
Ray, William W., Lt., USNR
Sanborn, Richard W., Lt. (jg), USNR
Saxon, Sydney, Lt. (jg), USNR
Schmuckler, Samuel, Lt., USNR
Shanks, Edward T., Lt. (jg), USNR
Shelley, James L., Lt., USNR
Sparkman, John W., Jr., Lt., USN
Stacy, Thomas L., Lt., USNR
Standish, Edwin O., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Steiff, Lorin R., Lt. (jg), USNR
Tamny, Lewis D., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Thompson, Loring M., Lt., USNR
Tilden, Charles E., Lt., USNR
Todd, Forest A., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Toothman, Fred R., Lt., USNR
Ulrich, Lewis R., Lt., USNR
White, Robert P., Lt., USNR
Woolsey, Lewis H., Lt., USNR

Radio Engineering

Adams, Thomas M., Lt. Cdr., USN
Aiken, Edwin C., Lt. Col., USMC
Balaban, Stephen F., Lt., USNR
Boehm, William R., Lt., USN
Caster, John M., Lt., USN
Dahlberg, John C., Lt., USNR
Daly, George W., Lt., USNR
Goolsby, Lee D., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Harman, Willis W., Lt. Cdr., USNR
Hiller, Alexander J., Jr., Lt. Cdr., USN
Kittler, Fred W., Lt. Cdr., USN
Kuntz, William E., USN
Laub, Robert E., Lt. Cdr., USN
Licwinko, Leonard S., Lt., USNR
O'Neil, Justin A., Lt., USN
Przybyla, Leon H., Lt., USN
Steidley, James W., Lt., USN
Weber, Joseph, Lt. Cdr., USN
Wells, Lee A., Jr., Lt., USNR
Elliott, Stanley, Chilean Navy

General Line—Special

Chang, Yu-Kuei, Ens., Chinese Navy
Chen, Kuo-Chun, Ens., Chinese Navy
Chen, Wen-Hui, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Chiang, Chi-Sheng, Ens., Chinese Navy
Chien, En-Pei, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Chien, Yui-Yuan, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Ho, Shi-En, Ens., Chinese Navy
Hsu, Shih-Fu, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Hu, Ching-Tuan, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Huang, Chi-Chieh, Ens., Chinese Navy
Huang, Hsi-Lin, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Huang, Su-Yen, Ens., Chinese Navy
Lin, Chun-Kuang, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Liu, Fu, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Lu, Chin-Ming, Ens., Chinese Navy
Meng, Han-Chung, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy
Tang, Yung-Ken, Lt. (jg), Chinese Navy

Temporary Appointment

Regardless of temporary appointment in the Army of the United States, and regardless of whether appointment under the 1941 act be preceded or followed by appointment under the 1942 act, Air Corps Reserve Officers may be considered to have performed continuous active service for the purpose of computing the lump-sum payment authorized by the Army Aviation Cadet Act, the General Accounting Office ruled this week. A complete text of the synopsis of the GAO ruling is as follows:

Even though temporary appointment in the Army of the United States of Air Corps Reserve officers on active duty be made under the general authority of the act of 22 September 1941, rather than under the special authority of the act of 16 February 1942 (see 24 Comp. Gen. 790), and regardless of whether appointment under the 1941 act be preceded or followed by appointment under the 1942 act, the entire period of continuous active service may be counted as Air Corps Reserve service for purposes of computing the lump-sum payment authorized by section 6 of the Army Aviation Cadet Act of 3 June 1941.

JAGD Observes Anniversary

More than 60 members of the Judge Advocate General's Department, which observed the 170th anniversary of its establishment 29 July, have thus far been cited or decorated in World War II for outstanding services and performance of duty.

Awards conferred upon judge advocates include Legion of Merit 28, Bronze Star 24, Purple Heart 4, Distinguished Service Medal 3, Oak Leaf Cluster to Distinguished Service Medal 1, Croix de Guerre 2, and Soldier's Medal and Silver Star 1 each.

"The Department is justly proud of the distinctions earned by individual officers of the Corps," said Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, The Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. "They reflect the general high quality of the officers serving as judge advocates all over the world, under conditions more difficult and more diverse than heretofore experienced in any war in our history."

"Some of these decorations have been conferred for bravery, heroism and gallantry in action. Others have been bestowed for superior work contributing to the success of our military operations. All are symbolical of the courage, devotion to duty and professional skill of the rank and file of the Department, which has grown from an officer personnel of 87 in July, 1940, to 2,576 in July, 1945. On the occasion of its 170th anniversary I extend to its entire membership distributed throughout the globe my most sincere appreciation and thanks for the cooperation and teamwork which have made its record in World War II possible."

Created by act of the Second Continental Congress on 29 July 1775, the Judge Advocate General's Department has undergone its severest test in the present conflict. Under the administration of General Cramer, the present Judge Advocate General, who took office but six days before Pearl Harbor, it has scrapped precedents and initiated many innovations and functions never associated with its operations in former wars, while at the same time carrying on the largest program of military justice in the annals of the Army.

Prominent among the accomplishments of the modernized, streamlined Judge Advocate General's Department during the past four years are the following:

Established the Judge Advocate General's School, now located at the Law School of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for training officer candidates and providing advanced and special courses for judge advocates. Since its origin in February, 1942, this school has graduated 1,856 officers:

Assumed responsibility for the investigation and processing of war claims in the United States and abroad. It is anticipated that between 60,000 and 70,000 such claims will be filed in this Branch by returning servicemen and officers;

Inaugurated a legal assistance plan throughout the Army, in cooperation with the American Bar Association and similar organizations, to provide free legal advice to servicemen and their dependents in their personal affairs;

Established a new Division known as the National War Crimes Office which is collecting evidence on Axis enemies who have committed atrocities against our service personnel and American nationals and is charged with the duty of preparing the cases against them and apprehending and bringing them to trial;

In collaboration with the Department of Justice, secured the conviction of the eight Nazi saboteurs who were landed on the United States coast in 1942;

Established Branch Offices in the European, Mediterranean and India-Burma theaters of operation and with the United States Forces in the Pacific for the administration of military justice and the discharge of other Judge Advocate General's Department responsibilities overseas;

Through its International Law Division has rendered opinions of primary importance, owing to the world-wide nature of this war, on legal questions relating to war crimes, violations of the Geneva Conventions and the accepted rules of land warfare;

Provided legal advisers to the War Department representatives responsible for taking over and managing manufacturing plants, textile mills and other industrial facilities seized by the Government to prevent interruption in essential services or the production of war materiel;

Also as a result of the industrial nature of the war on the home front, the Contracts Division has handled an unprecedented amount of work in connection with war contracts and their termination, the disposition of surplus property and other legal matters involving the interests of the War Department in construction, procurement and production activities.

Separated Service Families

In a statement out of Potsdam on 29 July, President Harry S. Truman expressed opposition to bringing American soldiers' wives and families overseas.

Declaring that he did not want Americans to settle in Europe, the President said that the problem of soldiers separated from their families can best be solved by getting the soldiers back home. He said the American occupation of Europe was temporary but must be continued until there is no danger that withdrawal would jeopardize peace. In the meantime, he said, the Army will continue its policy of bringing low-point men overseas to replace those with higher point scores.

The President promised that returning American service men wanting work would have "no serious trouble."

The President was quoted as saying: "You fellows this time have the same problems we had the last time. As a matter of fact even the songs of this war are carryovers from World War I."

BUY WAR BONDS

Navy Careers Offered Reserves in Post-War

Transfer to the Regular Navy in a manner which will place them on an equal footing with "U.S.N." officers of about the same age and of the same length of service in rank, and a professional naval education which will be the best in the world, was offered to United States Naval Reserve officers this week by Secretary of Navy James Forrestal.

In a letter circulated to Naval Reserve officers the Secretary said that while he would like to have given full details on how a USNR officer could become a USN and what kind of a career he would have before him, such details would depend upon future legislation. Congress, he said, has recessed until Autumn, thus enactment of the necessary new laws before that time is impossible.

"Meanwhile," he said, "I want Reserve officers to know as much about our plans as we can state with assurance."

The Secretary predicted that the United States Navy will be one of the great elements of the power aimed to insure the peace of the world as well as the freedom of our own nation. The officers and men who volunteer to serve in the Navy after the war, he said, have a high mission to which any American can dedicate his life with honor and satisfaction.

Complete text of the Secretary's statement is as follows:

"To Naval Reserve Officers:
"This letter is about your opportunity to transfer to the Regular Navy.

"I should like to explain here the full details of how a U.S.N.R. officer could become a U.S.N. and what kind of career he would have before him. The details, however, depend upon future legislation. Congress has recessed until autumn, making enactment of the necessary new laws before that time impossible.

"Meanwhile, I want Reserve officers to know as much about our plans as we can state with assurance. Here are three fundamentals:

"The Navy's need for officers after the war is governed by the size of the Fleet which we must keep to defend the United States and to discharge our international agreements.

"We know now that the Navy will need after the war more U.S.N. officers than it has—perhaps 30,000 more.

"The best source of more officers is the Navy itself, particularly Reserve and temporary officers now on duty.

"What will the Navy offer these officers who transfer to the Regular service? We expect to offer you:

"Transfer to the Regular Navy in a manner which will place you on an equal footing with U.S.N. officers of about the same age and of the same length of service in rank.

"A professional naval education which will be the best in the world.

"An equal opportunity in promotions and assignments.

"These are the objectives which we have set ourselves, and I for one am determined that the detailed plan, when it is completed, shall embody them.

"The Navy wants young officers, particularly young line officers with experience at sea. Fortunately, the younger an officer is, the more the Navy has to offer him in terms of comparable pay, promotion and, eventually, retirement benefits.

"Transfers will be subject to standards of age, past performance, physical fitness, rank, etc. These standards will be announced in 'All Hands' as they become definite.

"But the most important qualification of all is the *will to serve*. Peace without power is an empty dream. The United States Navy will be one of the great elements of the power which insures the peace of the world—and the freedom of our own nation. The officers and men who volunteer to serve in the Navy after war, therefore, have a high mission to which any American can dedicate his life with honor and satisfaction.

"Sincerely,

"James Forrestal"

Army Nurse Awards

Army nurses have received a total of 1008 decorations and awards since Pearl Harbor. The greatest number of these were Bronze Star and Air medals. Sixty nurses have been awarded the Purple Heart, several posthumously.

Sen. Walsh Urges Firm Attitude

To achieve the goal of a peaceful world requires a fair, just, but firm attitude on the part of the United States with reference to Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and the other states, declared Senator David I. Walsh (D., Mass.) this week.

In a statement on the floor of the Senate shortly before its recess, Senator Walsh said that any nation whose leaders really seek, plan, and cherish peace can attain peace if their inalienable rights to be free are not infringed upon through force exercised by other nations. Senator Walsh said:

"As we look upon the world today with poverty, misery, destruction, and destitution on every side, we cannot fail to be impressed by the feeling of helplessness that now grips so many peoples; helplessness respecting their chance of freeing themselves from tyranny and oppression. We see the false philosophies of which they are the victims. It is the most disheartening feature of the present situation.

"In ratifying this charter and committing our country to participate in an international organization designed to promote and, if possible, to achieve security and world peace, we must not for one minute suppose that military and naval preparedness has thereby become unnecessary and undesirable. Any such delusion would be the height of folly.

"The charter has no curative powers itself. It is merely a mechanism for consultation, mediation, and adjudication. To achieve the goal of a peaceful world requires a fair, just but firm attitude on the part of the United States with reference to Russia, Great Britain, France, China, and the other states. It means setting up a high standard of international morality for every state to comply with, the utmost patience in the attempt to reconcile conflicting views, the fostering of mutual confidence in the fairness and good faith of the member states, and, above all the constant exercise of the virtues of justice and charity.

"Indeed, a feeling of anxiety, and fear, and uncertainty as to what the future holds in store respecting security, the preservation of freedom, and of democratic institutions, and fear and uncertainty as to the avoidance of future wars is manifest here in our own country as we debate and vote for this charter, extending to the governments of the world an opportunity to establish permanent peace by applications of principles of justice and freedom. This state of uncertainty and fear for the future is evidenced by the very fact that, while we are praying and hoping for world peace, we are in innumerable ways making plans to defend ourselves against future wars by providing an Army and Navy larger than ever before dreamed of in peacetime, by planning for the obtaining of military bases in many parts of the world, and by proposing peacetime draft which was never before seriously proposed in the history of our country."

Returned Divisions

The program for redeployment of divisions from Europe is now actually ahead of schedule. Despite the warning of the War Department that the announcement of the return of a division might in many cases mean the return of headquarters units only, the divisions scheduled for return during July are back with the exception of a few units.

The following table shows the divisions returned to date entire:

86th Infantry
97th Infantry
95th Infantry

Advance elements returned prior to 1 July:

104th Infantry
2nd Infantry
4th Infantry
5th Infantry
8th Infantry
44th Infantry
87th Infantry

Scheduled to return during July, the 87th and 44th Infantry have returned entire and all but a few elements of the remainder have returned.

13th Armored
87th Infantry
4th Infantry
2nd Infantry
8th Infantry
5th Infantry
44th Infantry

In most cases those divisions which have completely returned to the United States were transported in at least five ships, taking the best part of a month to complete the return. The 44th Infantry Division returned as a single unit aboard the liner Queen Mary.

The 10th Mountain Division which saw long service in Italy was scheduled for return next November, but is now back in the United States with the exception of a few elements.

Medical Officers Release

Although the Army has given some indication of its program for releasing a considerable number of doctors by late fall of this year, the Navy Department this week declared that all Naval medical officers who are physically qualified to carry out their duties will remain on active service.

The Navy said that the pressing need for naval medical officers demands that no plan for demobilization of doctors can be announced at this time.

The statement followed shortly after a report from the Surgeon General's office of the Army to the effect that although V-E Day is now three months past, partial demobilization of medical officers has just barely begun, adding that it will be October or November before discharges reach a significant figure.

According to the Navy Department, it will be necessary to commission more medical officers rather than release them from active duty. As the situation now stands, it was pointed out, there are less than 55% of the authorized allowance of medical officers which allowance is set at 6.5 for every 1,000 men.

A Navy spokesman said that there are 13,838 medical officers on active duty serving in a Navy of nearly 3,400,000 officers and enlisted personnel. It was explained that increasingly more Naval medical officers will be needed to care for the constantly increasing "patient load," as a result of the recent important activities in the Pacific.

Before the end of the war against the Japs, the Navy spokesman said, the Navy must expect and plan for additional increases in casualties suffered. It was pointed out that in the last 12 months medical officer personnel of the Navy has increased but slightly over 2,000, it must be increased another 2,000 or more during the rest of this year, if the Navy is to insure continuation of its record thus far for establishing the high ratio of casualties returned to active duty.

On the Army side of the ledger plans are already underway for the release of medical officers no longer needed in the European theater. It is pointed out that in October, 1944, ten months ago, the army ceased its recruitment of doctors, with the exception of a few specialists. The Army at that time had reached its ceiling of 45,000 doctors, a figure set by the War Department and 4,000 under the quota allowed the Army by the War Manpower Commission.

After having reached the peak of its needs the Army has met its demands through the utilization of its Specialized Training Corps, graduates of medical schools and Reserve Officers Training Corps members. For the next half year the total stayed close to the 45,000 mark.

Although it was to be expected that the three months following the collapse of Germany would see the release of thousands of Army medical officers, such demobilization did not take place. Approximately 150 doctors left the service in May and the same number in June. They were in no sense a demobilization movement, but routine discharges.

However while this small number, considered normal for the usual discharge reasons, were leaving the service, another 2,124 doctors went on active Army duty. It is estimated that 1,298 of this number were nine month internes, requiring an additional 14 weeks' training. These internes are given no permanent assignment until they have completed their training and hence are not counted toward the release of other Army doctors.

Over the same period, the Army added 828 resident doctors to its complement. These will be available for permanent assignment eight weeks after they reported to active duty. In this group, the 45 who entered in May, and the 181 in June may now be considered full service doctors, while the July class of 600 has at least another month to go. The 344 doctors who went off active duty on "points" in July were the first to receive pure demobilization discharges.

According to reports a universally applicable yardstick to determine figure discharges will be announced by the War Department. A point system similar to the Army's, it is believed, will also be set up, with a discharge score of around 100 for a general practice doctor and a somewhat higher figure for a specialist. Certain classes of specialists will stay in, regardless of their points.

Army and Navy Journal 1471 August 4, 1945

Navy Promotions

The following temporary promotions and reappointments of officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve have been announced:

REGULAR NAVY	
Reappointed Vice Adm.	
G. D. Murray	
Rear Adm. to Vice Adm.	
F. C. Sherman	
Capt. to Rear Adm.	
J. L. Holloway, Jr.	
Capt. to Commo.	
H. Hartley	
Comdr. to Capt.	
E. J. Burke	R. R. Gurley
J. L. Woodbury	J. L. Carey
W. C. Bryson	
Reappointed Comdr.	
L. W. Mang	
Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.	
E. K. Jones	J. A. Myer
Lt. Comdr.-Ret. to Comdr.-Ret.	
B. J. Dayton	V. J. Moore
Lt. to Lt. Comdr.	
G. C. Bonnell	G. J. Douglass
Reappointed Lt.	
G. Miller	M. Perry
H. D. Mann	J. C. Kaiser
D. L. Martin	
Lt. (jg) to Lt.	
J. H. Davis	J. A. Killinski
H. N. Grisso	R. F. Sides
C. E. Terry	R. P. Lewis
R. R. Ross	E. B. Mayfield
P. Almos	
Reappointed Lt. (jg)	
A. E. Gray	F. S. Kimball
J. H. Griffin, Jr.	K. N. Sargent
J. W. Hilden, Jr.	
Ens. to Lt. (jg)	
R. P. Daniels	H. W. Masterman
G. H. Horne	
CSC to Lt. (jg)	
E. W. Loud	
Gunner to Lt. (jg)	
L. C. Mills	
R. Elec. to Lt. (jg)	
E. G. Schweizer	
Pay Clerk to Lt. (jg)	
C. A. Hanson	
CAP to Ens.	
W. W. Vaughn, Jr.	D. C. Fridley
R. W. Smith	S. J. Prenselaar
ARMic to Ens.	
G. B. Travnikoff	
APic to Ens.	
E. D. Holman	P. E. Leonard
J. H. Paschal	C. C. Martin
F. O. Baker	V. H. Pajari
L. Burghardt, Jr.	B. Z. Parks
T. J. Guilday, Jr.	J. W. Rutledge
L. O. Kizaire	D. F. Watson
NAVAL RESERVE	
Reappointed Capt.	
W. L. Painter	
Comdr. to Capt.	
E. H. Gessner	E. E. Sannrers
S. E. Woodworth	T. C. Murrell
R. F. Yager	C. E. Kirkbride, Jr.
P. B. Brannen	
Reappointed Comdr.	
E. E. Brunner	W. J. Graham
H. A. Kelly	D. G. Glick
Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.	
C. E. Griffith	M. J. Phillips
B. K. Carpenter	R. C. Dollar
J. M. Shaheen	W. V. C. Brandt
Reappointed Lt. Comdr.	
L. K. Wilde	P. B. Boas
E. G. Rigby	E. F. O'Neill
J. A. Gifford	R. Easterly
T. S. Stern	
Reappointed Lt. Comdr.	
N. E. Duval	L. C. Ealy
Lt. to Lt. Comdr.	
R. F. Howes	L. J. Larkin
P. Campbell, Jr.	F. E. Pate
A. W. Carlson	L. S. Gardner
D. T. Chane, Jr.	J. Pierce
J. C. Sullivan	J. W. Robertson
J. N. Lord	W. Vujazkovich
R. W. Dudley	R. D. Graft
A. H. Connolly, Jr.	F. J. C. Weinberg
B. A. Parnell, Jr.	A. M. Downes, Jr.
L. H. Hoover	M. R. Merryfield
R. L. Miller	L. J. Bremner
R. B. Redmayne	D. W. Farnham
J. L. Brannon	B. L. Warren
C. Baylis, Jr.	

Navy Spectacles

Personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on active duty will be provided with new spectacles when required, or with lenses and frames as replacements for damage in the performance of duty at Government expense, under a new policy set forth by the Navy Department this week.

Applicants for spectacles or optical repair service must apply in person, when practicable, at a designated hospital or dispensary, whether with a prescription for correction lenses or a request for refraction or repair service signed by a naval medical officer.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Nurse Training

Basic military training for all newly-commissioned Army nurses of the 3rd, 4th and 5th service commands will be consolidated at Camp Lee, Va., it was revealed this week.

Final approval of the consolidation was based on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Norman T. Kirk, who cited the Third Service Command Nurses' Basic Training Center at The Quartermaster School as "outstanding." The recommendation proposed that this center continue in operation throughout the current year at the present capacity of accommodating 400 nurses from the three commands.

More than a thousand Army Nurses have been trained at this center, established here less than six months ago. Both Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, Commanding General of Camp Lee, and Col. L. L. Cobb, Commandant of The Quartermaster School, expressed their pride in the recognition this accorded the School.

Life Insurance Salesmen

Under a new policy revealed by the War Department this week, no representative of a life insurance company will be admitted to an Army post, camp, or station without submission of written evidence of a prior appointment having been made with some specific officer.

The policy also requires that only representatives of life insurance companies licensed to do business in the State in which the particular post, camp or station is located will be admitted to the military reservation concerned.

78th Division

With the 78th Infantry Division, Seventh Army, Germany—Col. John C. Macdonald, formerly a unit commander with the Fourth Mechanized Cavalry Group, is the new assistant Division Commander of the 78th "Lightning" Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

Col. Macdonald succeeds Brig. Gen. John K. Rice of Leominster, Mass., who has received a new assignment.

Pilot Training

The War Department this week announced its instructions which will govern the submission of applications from Regular Army, Reserve, National Guard, and Army of the United States officers and warrant and flight officers for pilot training in grade with the Army Air Forces. The instructions also cover examination of such officers for this training.

Under the new policy application blanks and authorization for physical examination will be obtained from the nearest AAF examining board or from Headquarters Army Air Forces.

All applicants for pilot training in officer grade will be in grade of first lieutenant, second lieutenant, warrant officer, or flight officer at the time they are ordered to an Army Air Forces classification center. The War Department pointed out that Captains and officers of field grade will not be accepted for this training, and that demotions to accept this training will not be made.

In addition applicants must be an air combat crew member or have previously served as a member of an air combat crew and have been returned to the continental United States upon completing their prescribed tour of combat duty in a foreign theater. Applicants in other categories falling within the Army Air Forces, however, will be considered.

Applicants on foreign duty will not be considered, but may apply after return to the United States.

Applicants at an overseas replacement depot awaiting shipment overseas, may not apply either.

Travel Claims

Circular No. 230 pertaining to claims for reimbursement for travel of dependents as authorized by AR 35-4880 for officers and enlisted persons of the first three grades has been issued by the War Department.

Medical Plans for Pacific

Medical experts of the Army attended conferences in Washington this week to complete military medical plans for the war against Japan.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, who called the meetings, said their purpose is to pool the knowledge and experience from the fighting fronts. Prevention and treatment of tropical diseases are among the major problems. Air evacuation of the sick and wounded is another principal topic of discussion.

Among those attending were Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, Chief Surgeon to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Command; Brig. Gen. William A. Hagins, Sixth Army Surgeon, Southwest Pacific Area; Brig. Gen. John A. Rodgers, Chief Surgeon of the First Army; Brig. Gen. John M. Willis, Chief Surgeon, and Brig. Gen. Earl Maxwell, Deputy Surgeon, 32nd Hospital Center, Middle Pacific Area; Col. Benjamin M. Baker, Chief of Medicine, and Col. I. Ridgeway Trimble, Chief of Surgery, Western Pacific Area.

Changes in Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following changes in Army Regulations:

AR 1-10. "List of Current and Suspended Pamphlets." Issued 1 July. Supersedes AR 1-10, 1 Jan. 1945.

AR 55-120. "Transportation of Individuals." Changes 13 issued 13 July. Supersede C 9, 5 Oct. 1944; section II, WD Circ. 22, 1945; and so much of section IV, WD Circ. 471, 1944, and par. 9, section XIV, WD Circ. 140, 1945, as pertains to AR 55-120. Changes now in force: 10, 12, 13.

AR 350-3100. "United States Armed Forces Institute." Issued 17 July. Supersedes AR 350-3100, 30 July 1943; section VI, WD Circ. 90, 1944; and pars. 2e(1), 3b, and 4, section III, WD Circ. 377, 1944.

AR 380-5. "Safeguarding Military Information." Changes 4 issued 14 July.

AR 500-50. "Aid of Civil Authorities." Issued 17 July. Supersedes AR 500-50, 5 April, 1937.

AR 600-45. "Decorations." Changes 7 issued 14 July. Supersede C 6, 2 May 1945, and section II, WD Circ. 152, 1945. Changes now in force: 3, 7.

AR 615-300. "Absence Without Leave and Desertion." Change 6 issued 19 July. Supersedes C 5, 24 May, 1945. Changes now in force: 4, 6.

Disciplinary Barracks

The Atlantic Coast Receiving Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, providing medium security for approximately 1,000 general prisoners will be established at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Establishment of the barracks became effective 1 Aug. 1945, as a class I activity under the control of the Commanding General, Second Service Command. The Department pointed out that the establishment will not be used for the serving of a sentence at hard labor but only as a place of temporary confinement for general prisoners received from overseas or zone of interior pending commitment elsewhere.

NOTICE:

Discounts of half of total tuition fees are available to a limited number of Junior and Senior (11th or 12th grade) students with previous military training and qualified to be Cadet Captains and to command companies in the corps of a prominent eastern military academy. Also, a greater discount to one capable of being First Captain and Battalion Commander.

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Air Force Day

World-wide celebration of Air Force Day, 1 Aug., gave the American public as complete a picture of its Army Air Forces as was possible without interference with the war effort. The day was set aside for celebration by the AAF and the nation by Presidential proclamation in recognition of the phenomenal growth and achievements of the largest and most powerful military air service in the world.

Nearly every AAF installation in the United States was opened for public inspection. Dinners were held in key cities throughout the country, at many of which top-ranking officers of the AAF spoke. Exhibitions of aircraft and demonstrations of airpower were held and a nation-wide broadcast made of the speech of General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF.

Secretary of War Stimson issued an Air Force Day statement in which he said: "In offering my congratulations to the Army Air Forces on this day I should like to express the nation's great debt of gratitude to the brave men who carry our traditions aloft." General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said:

"The observance of Air Force Day is a tribute to your achievement in forging the mightiest air weapon of our time."

Assistant Secretary of War for Air Lovett, speaking at the dinner held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., said:

"We have paid a heavy price to get where we are today. Surely we cannot disregard the lessons we have learned at such great cost in life and effort."

General Arnold, speaking from New York, said:

"There is no chance of our being overtaken in striking power or in potential development during this war. Are we to maintain this position—or shall we as after World War I—let it go by default? This war has demonstrated that the nation which controls the air controls its own fate."

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said:

"The record of their achievements is written all over the metropolitan and industrial areas of Japan, and to those who can read it spells the certain defeat of our Pacific enemy."

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of the AAF, speaking over NBC during the Army Hour, 29 July said:

"We are making certain that all we learned in Europe is fully used in the Pacific."

Also speaking on the Army Hour were General George C. Kenney, commanding general of the Far East Air Forces; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commanding general of the Eighth Air Force, and Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commanding general of the Twentieth Air Force, who 1 Aug. was made chief of staff of the Strategic Air Forces.

A ruling by the War Department allowed AAF personnel who had seen service in World War II, but who have been honorably discharged, to wear their uniforms complete with insignia and decorations.

In Europe, aerial exhibitions were held over Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. A special review was held over Bad Kissingen, headquarters of the Ninth Air Force. Approximately 900 planes participated in the aerial demonstration.

Army Promotions Confirmed

Officers of the Regular Army listed for promotion or transfer in the 21 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1416, have been confirmed by the Senate.

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Jap Ships Hit Minefields

Japanese shipping is now beginning to feel the intensity of minefield operations planted through the ingenuity and cooperation of the United States Army and Navy, the Navy Department revealed this week.

Army Air Forces' B-29s are dropping Navy mines by parachute at night from higher altitudes and with greater accuracy than was believed possible only a few months ago.

The idea was conceived by a navy test pilot, Lt. Comdr. (then Lt.) George E. Bottjer, USNR. It was first developed more than a year ago while he was conducting a project for the "broad tactical evaluation of certain radar gear" at the Air Naval Station at Patuxent River, Md. testing and proving ground, where he is now stationed.

Canadian Casualties

The Canadian Embassy has requested that any casualties to R.C.A.F. personnel in United States territory be communicated to the nearest command headquarters in order that the next of kin may be notified before the press, the Navy revealed this week.

Commanding officers of U. S. naval activities ashore in the continental U. S. will notify the nearest air or training command of any casualties to RCAF personnel, giving whatever description or designation number of personnel is involved. If satisfactory communications to the nearest command headquarters is impracticable, direct communication should be addressed to the RCAF Headquarters, Ottawa.

Navy Promotion Confirmations

Naval officers listed for temporary promotion in the 28 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1446, have been confirmed by the Senate.



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Navy Money Allowances

New instructions with respect to the payment of money allowances instead of Transportation to enlisted personnel who travel at their own expense within the United States, have been issued by the Navy Department.

Effective 1 July the present money allowance of 3 cents per mile is in lieu of transportation, Pullman, and transfers only. The traveler, therefore, when traveling under conditions involving the payment of 3 cents per mile, is entitled to an allowance for subsistence at the rate of 1 dollar per meal based on travel by the shortest usually traveled route.

The question as to whether transportation in kind will be furnished, or whether money allowance of 3 cents per mile will be paid, will be determined by the activity which the transfer is made, in the following manner:

(a) The money allowance of 3 cents per mile in lieu of transportation will be paid in all cases of approved travel by privately owned conveyance.

(b) The money allowance of 3 cents per mile in lieu of transportation will be paid when the number of persons to be transferred from any given activity on any given date to the same destination is 14 or less, if such persons have been granted delay en route.

(c) If the number of persons to be transferred from any given activity on any given date to the same destination is 15 or more, and delay enroute is being granted, transportation requests will be furnished as provided in reference (b).

(d) Persons transferred with no delay en route will be furnished transportation requests in accordance with existing regulations, whether traveling individually or in drafts.

Specialist Division

A division of the specialist rate, specialist (E), in pay grades 4 to 1, inclusive, for personnel performing full-time duties as recreation and welfare assistants and motion-picture service personnel has been established by the Navy Department.

In order to be eligible for the specialist (E) rating, personnel must be performing full-time duties in one of the two categories listed below. Accordingly, the following must be added to paragraph 1 of reference (a).

Special qualifications	Designation	Rates Applicable
Recreation and Welfare assistants	(RW)	Sp (E)
Motion-picture service (bookers)	(PS)	Sp (E)
Armed Forces Radio Service and special Navy radio units	(RS)	Sp (X)

When qualifications are published for the specialist (E) rating and allowances established for the specialist (E) rating and specialist (X) (RS) rating, requests may be submitted to the Bureau for changes to specialist (E) or specialist (X) (RS) of equal pay grade or initial advancements to specialist (E), third class, or specialist (X), third class (RS), to fill vacancies allowance.

Navy Promotions

Promotion of more than 10,800 ensigns and lieutenants (jg) of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve, including Women's Reserve and Navy Nurse Corps, was approved by President Truman, 1 Aug.

No promotions were made in warrant grades. All the promotions are temporary and are subject to the usual exceptions whereby individual promotions may be withheld for various reasons.

Lieutenant (jg) to Lieutenant—About 8,000 line and 830 staff lieutenants (jg) of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve (including Women's Reserve) whose date of rank as lieutenant (jg) is 1 March 1944, in the case of Regulars and whose date of commencement of continuous active duty is 1 March 1944, in the case of Reserves.

Ensign to Lieutenant (jg)—About 925 line and two staff ensigns of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve (including Women's Reserve) whose date of rank as ensign is 1 March 1944, in the case of Regulars and whose date of commencement of continuous active service is 1 March 1944, in the case of Reserves.

Date of rank as lieutenant (jg) is considered as date of commencement of active duty in rank in the case of any officer of the Naval Reserve temporarily promoted from ensign without restriction as to duty station provided he has served continuously in officer status from the date which establishes eligibility for promotion.

Navy Nurse Corps—To the next higher grades, 36 lieutenants (jg) and 365 ensigns, Regular and Reserve. The lieutenants (jg) promoted are those whose dates of rank as such occurred 1 Aug. 1944, or earlier providing they reported for continuous active duty as ensigns 1 Jan. 1943, to 31 Jan. 1943, inclusive. The ensigns promoted are those who reported for continuous active duty as ensigns 1 March 1944, to 31 March 1944, inclusive.

WAVES Hospital Graduates

Comdr. M. V. Brown, MC, USN, presented diplomas on 24 July to WAVES graduating classes No. 32 and 33, at ceremonies held at the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps School, National Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

The first group graduated from the school on 7 Feb. 1944. Since this time 6,921 students have graduated from the school. Class number 32 is the third and last class to graduate under the 16 weeks course of instruction, as a result of a change to an 8 week course. There were 133 students in these two graduating classes, and they will now report for their ward training at the respective Naval Hospitals to which they have been assigned.

USMC Nominations Confirmed

Officers of the Marine Corps listed in the 28 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1446, as nominated for temporary promotion, have been confirmed by the Senate.



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Additional USNA Appointments

The Navy Department has approved H.R. 3387, a bill which provides for maintaining the regiment of midshipmen at Annapolis at full strength by specifying that when a new class does not bring the total number of midshipmen up to the number authorized, the Secretary of the Navy may appoint alternates and candidates recommended by the academic board who have been found to be qualified.

Of the number thus appointed, 75 per cent would be from among nominees of members of Congress and 25 per cent from among candidates and alternates other than nominees of members of Congress.

At hearings held a few weeks ago, the fear was expressed by members of the House Naval Committee that the legislation would deprive members of Congress of the right to their usual appointments to the Naval Academy. In reply to this the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Chairman Vinson, of the Naval Committee, as follows:

"On 1 October 1945, under existing law, there will be in the United States Naval Academy approximately 3,000 midshipmen. This will be short of authorized strength by about 700. Under the terms of the proposed legislation, the Navy Department would be authorized to fill this shortage from qualified candidates in the manner set forth in the bill."

In relation to the specification that "any appointments made hereunder shall be in addition to and not in lieu of appointments otherwise authorized by law," Secretary of the Navy Forrestal emphasized that that provision "will prevent any member of Congress from losing any vacancies." In substantiating this, the Secretary declared:

"There is no authorized upper, overall limit on the number of midshipmen that may be appointed to the Naval Academy but there is a limit on the various classes; for example, members of Congress now have 5 appointments, regardless of how many midshipmen go into the Naval Academy. The total number of midshipmen authorized now from all sources is 3702, but there is no statutory limit saying that this 3702 cannot be exceeded. If Congress authorized an additional 1,000 midshipmen from any source the limit of authorizations would simply be increased to 4,702. Consequently, under the bill, a vacancy in any congressional appointment could be filled and the vacancy still carried over until next year. Every member of Congress would still get the number of appointments to which he is entitled."

"The only limitation on the foregoing is the practical consideration of space available. If all authorized vacancies were filled now and in some year no member of a class died, resigned, or failed in his studies, it could conceivably, but not probably, occur that there would not be space enough in the Academy the following year to accommodate all appointees. However, even in that case, the member of Congress would not lose his right to the appointment but it would simply be deferred until there was physical space available."

"Another item makes desirable the filling of vacancies. The overhead of running the Naval Academy is practically the same whether it is three-fourths filled or entirely filled. The only difference in cost would be the pay and subsistence of the extra midshipmen involved, as well as the slight increase in the numbers of instructors, caretakers, etc. It can readily be seen that overhead expense, except for the midshipmen's pay, is practically constant whether the Academy is three-quarters full, full, or full beyond capacity."

Navy Promotions Confirmed

The nominations of the following Navy officers for temporary promotion were confirmed by the Senate on 28 July:

Vice Adm. David W. Bagley, USN, to be a vice admiral until his detachment from duty as a member of the Joint United States-Mexican Defense Committee.

Capt. Adolf V. S. Pickhardt, USN, to be a commodore while serving as chief of staff to commander, U. S. naval forces, northwest African waters.

Capt. Roger E. Nelson, USN, to be a commodore while serving as commandant, U. S. naval operating base, Guam.

Pay Director James W. Boudry to be a pay director with the rank of commodore while serving as a fleet or force supply officer, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

COMDR. Francis W. Leahy, USCGR, former Captain of the Port at Pittsburgh, is one of the few Coast Guard officers in this war to have seen duty in Germany.

His assignment was made in accordance with an Army request for a Coast Guard officer who was experienced in port security matters as related to the movement of inland waterway traffic. The request was made by Maj. Gen. J. H. Hildring, Director, Civil Affairs Division. Comdr. Leahy, who departed by air for Germany early last month, is attached to the U. S. Group, Control Council for Germany. His job will be to direct the reconstruction and operation of the "Wasserschutzpolizei," (waterways police).

Promoted to Captain

United States Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, has announced the promotion of Comdr. Robert A. Smyth, USCGR, to the rank of Captain. Captain Smyth is chief of the Coast Guard's Merchant Marine Technical Division and also is a member of the Merchant Marine Council.

The Merchant Marine Technical Division of the Coast Guard, of which Captain Smyth is chief, reviews all plans for merchant vessel construction, including boiler, piping and electrical installations, and load line requirements. The division also passes on life saving equipment and makes structural investigations of vessels.

At the same time Headquarters announced the promotion of Capt. William H. Barton, USCG, District Coast Guard Officer for the 10th Naval District with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to the rank of Commodore.

Pictorial History

"Pictorial History of Coast Guard Vessels" opened on 1 August at the Library of Congress and will be exhibited for three weeks.

Highlight of the exhibition is an original contemporary color print of the first known Coast Guard participation in amphibious landings on foreign soil. The scene, drawn by Lieut. H. Walke, who participated in the invasion, depicts cutters crossing the bar at the mouth of the Tabasco River, Mexico, 14 June, 1847, with landing boats in their wake, during the war with Mexico. The display will also include Alexander Hamilton's original request for 10 revenue cutters, which led to the establishment of the

WAVE Ship Inspector

Lt. Mary Salber, USNR, is Progress and Trial Board Officer in the office of the Superintendent of Shipbuilding at Tacoma, Washington.

The title means that Miss Salber is the officer who boards all vessels completed under Navy jurisdiction, goes with them on trial runs. In the two years since Miss Salber took over the job she has built up a total of some 3,000 miles of "shipboard" duty on practically every type of craft used by the Navy.

Jap Fleet Out

Declaring that the Japs probably still have two or three carriers that may be operational, but were no longer a serious threat, Under Secretary of the Navy Gates told a radio audience 31 July that during the past seven days the Navy has finished wiping out the Japanese fleet as a fighting force.

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Coast Guard.

Decorations

The Croix de Guerre with silver star has been awarded by the French Government to ten Coast Guard officers, Washington Headquarters USCG announced this week. The awards are being made in different parts of the country attended by fitting ceremonies. Those receiving the awards are: Admiral Lyndon Spencer, Capt. Edward H. Fritzche, Capt. Miles Imlay, Comdr. A. C. Unger, Lt. George F. Hutchinson, Lt. R. M. Salmon, Lt. Sam Allison, Lt. Arend Vyn, Lt. C. J. Henchley and Lt. Gene R. Gislason.

Navy Retirements

The following retirements in the Navy, effective Aug. 1, were announced this week. All are officers of the Naval Reserve except those marked with an * who are officers of the Regular Navy.

*Capt. P. Buchanan	Lt. G. W. Middy
*Comdr. R. B. Creighton	Lt. B. Morrison
*Lt. Comdr. W. B. Colborn	Lt. J. M. Polk
*Lt. Comdr. J. B. Driggers	*Lt. C. E. Schneider
*Lt. Comdr. J. S. Jones	Lt. E. W. White
Lt. Comdr. M. C. Katz	Lt. (jg) K. W. Engel
Lt. Comdr. W. J. Mitchell	Lt. (jg) E. C. Noska
Lt. R. R. Adams, jr.	Ens. R. Grearson
Lt. A. D. Cotton	Ens. D. E. Hixon
Lt. R. H. Kimball	Ens. T. L. Kerr
	Ens. G. P. Miller
	*Ens. J. J. Odaffer
	Ens. F. J. Uhlman
	*CRE. F. L. Cook

Army and Navy Journal

1475

August 4, 1945

*CBsn. A. Wetzel-berger	*CSC. E. Sheehy
*Bsn. W. F. Post	Lt. Comdr. J. J. Rooney, SC-V(8)
*Capt. E. E. Dockery (MC)	Lt. Comdr. Harold J. Schilling, MC-V(8)
*Capt. R. L. Mabon (SC)	*Lt. C. F. Beamer, (HC)
*Capt. J. J. O'Malley (MC)	Lt. (jg) G. C. Henegar, MC-V(8)
*Capt. M. A. Stuart (MC)	Lt. (jg) H. A. McIntosh, MC-V(8)
*Comdr. H. N. Hill (SC)	*Ens. R. R. Payne (HC)
*Comdr. S. P. Vail (DC)	64 Year Retirement, Aug. 1
Lt. Comdr. G. L. Courtade, DC(R)	*Rear Adm. G. J. Howeliff
Lt. Comdr. M. B. Newman, SC(S)	30 years service
	*Lt. E. C. Jepson



PACIFIC TELEPHONE BOOTH . . . U. S. MARINE, BURROWED IN HIS FOXHOLE, TELEPHONES FOR ARTILLERY SUPPORT TO WIPE OUT JAPANESE MORTARS.

*From factory
to foxhole it's
a telephone war*

In just one landing operation against the Japs, our Navy used more than seven hundred ships equipped with 48,000 telephones. With their switchboards and associated equipment, that's enough to serve a city of 160,000 people. These shipboard telephones were equipped with 5,000,000 feet of wire.

Add to these figures the needs of other naval units and the millions of men in the Army's ground and air forces and you get some idea of the tremendous amount of communications equipment required by war. It helps to answer the question of why telephone equipment is scarce on the home front.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

New Subscription rates, effective Aug. 1, 1945—To individual members of the Services and their families: One year \$5.00; two years \$9.00; six months \$3.00. To civilians and organizations: One year \$7.00; two years \$12.00; six months \$4.00. Renewals—Renewals of subscriptions now in force (regardless of expiration date) will be accepted at old rates provided payment is mailed prior to Sept. 1, 1945. Old rates: To individual members of the Services and their families: One year \$4.00; two years \$7.00; six months \$2.25. To civilians and organizations: One year \$6.00; two years \$9.00; six months \$3.50. Foreign postage \$1 additional per year. Advertising Rates on Request. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1883.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1945

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

AIR FORCE DAY, as proclaimed for the First of August by President Truman, was a day for the nation to pay honor and tribute to the youngest of its combat arms. The occasion was not necessary to call public attention to the accomplishments of the Army Air Forces; its vast contributions to the defeat of Germany and its present activities over Japan attest to that in a manner far more capable than speeches or local demonstrations. Where attention should be directed is to the vast contributions given to the progress of aviation, commercial as well as military, by the military aeronauts of the United States. Since Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, Army Signal Corps officer, gave his life on 17 September 1908, at Fort Meyer, Va., in the first demonstration of the military value of aviation, American military and naval airmen have been in the forefront of the technical development of aviation. Even before that fateful flight the War Department had established in the Signal Corps a "Division of Aeronautics." That was done on 1 August, 1907, the anniversary of which is now celebrated as "Army Air Force Day." The death of Lieutenant Selfridge gave military aviation a temporary set-back, but the next year, on 2 August, 1909, the first Army airplane was purchased from Orville Wright after a series of tests to fulfill the Army's specifications for a "flying machine" which would fly at 40 miles an hour, carry two men with a combined weight of 350 pounds and sufficient fuel for a 125 mile flight, and be so constructed "as to permit an intelligent man to become proficient in its use in a reasonable length of time." Subsequent progress was steady, though difficult. Funds were always short and opportunities for demonstration of its capabilities few. In World War I it began to show its power, but it took many bitter arguments, the studies and recommendations of many boards, and the hard lessons of war to bring it to its present state of recognition. Today, strategic aviation not only deals mortal blows to the enemy and his industrial capacity, but tactical aviation works hand in glove with the ground forces in enabling them to take and hold the enemy's territory. The Air Transport Corps has shortened the distances which plagued our conduct of a global war, while aerial evacuation of the sick and wounded has contributed immeasurably to the reduction of the mortality rate. No one today belittles air power as a member of the military team. Rather, they know that with the proficient team we have built, ably backed by the great corps of designers, our aviation industry, and our skilled labor, the United States looks forward to a peace in which military air power will play a great protecting role, while commercial air power will stimulate trade and industry and promote international understanding.

DESPITE the shortage of gasoline and the lack of new automobiles, motor transportation still remains virtually a necessity in day to day life in America. For this reason, everything should be done to facilitate the use of private automobiles by Service personnel returning to the United States on leave before redeployment, those returning for duty in the United States, and for those disabled and discharged men endeavoring to reestablish themselves in their civilian pursuits. Some provisions as to gasoline allowances have been made (there is still room for improvement), and practically all States have granted reciprocity in the use of automobile tags by Service personnel stationed away from their legal residences. However, as reported in our news columns, there are still thirteen States that have made no provision for bridging war's hiatus in the matter of drivers' permits. Persons legally residents of those states, or driving cars carrying tags from those states, are given no consideration in the matter of renewing their driver's licenses, without which all other concessions are useless. Many of these men hold drivers' permits issued by the Army after the most stringent of examinations, yet the State requires that they appear in person, submit to examination, and pay the required tax. The least that should be done for these men is to validate their old licenses for six months after discharge or to issue new ones on presentation of Army driver's permit.

In this connection there arises also the project, long advocated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of providing an automobile allowance for Service personnel who use their privately owned cars in the conduct of Government business. Even in this lush time of war with a generous supply of Government vehicles on Service posts and stations, there are many commissioned and non-commissioned officers who find it necessary to drive their personally owned cars if they are to carry on their duties expeditiously. In times of peace this problem is even more pressing. Under present conditions there is no way these officers can be compensated, yet the government benefits both in efficiency and in economy. To give a mileage allowance, or a flat rate allowance, for the use of privately owned automobiles on Government business would be economical for the Government and a justice for the personnel concerned.

Service Humor

Hot One

Arrogant and insolent, the captured Nazi colonel asked to see the American pilot who had the colossal nerve to shoot him out of the sky. Upon facing the American, he boasted, "I've shot down over 150 planes; how many have you brought down?"

The kid shavetail smiled: "Just one."
—Bowie Blade

Cure

You can cure anyone of snoring by good advice, cooperation, kindness and by stuffing an old sock in his mouth.
—Bowie Blade

No Wait

"Sir, I want to report a terrible mistake on the firing range today."
"What kind of a mistake, sergeant?"
"We hit the wrong target."
"Well, that doesn't sound too bad. Why worry about it?"
"From now on, sir, your air mail will be coming by bus."
—Skyscrapers

It's Regulations

Some flaw that is implanted
Deep in all enlisted men
Send them stalking patiently
That happy moment when
They find a spruce lieutenant
All unwary of his fate.
One arm clutched full of bundles
And the other 'round his date
How word is grapevined swiftly,
"Till as far as the eye can see,
Privates snappily saluting
With a fierce, sadistic glee."
—Armored News

Caution

Say it with flowers, say it with sweets,
Say it with kisses, say it with eats,
Say it with jewelry, say it with drink;
But never, oh never, say it with ink.
—Signal Corps Message.

Precisely!

Filling out an application for dependent's aid a soldier answered "No" to the questions as to whether he had any dependents.

"You're married aren't you?" an officer asked.

"Yes sir, but she's not dependable."
—Pointer

Generous

Inmates of a western penitentiary presented the warden with a watch. Time, apparently, means nothing to these boys.
—Armored News

His Own Time

He wanted to know how long the Japanese War would last, so I told him it wasn't a case of months, weeks, days, or even hours, but rather a matter of Nimitz.
—Naval Bulletin

Tough

Civilian: "Can you lend me a dollar? I don't get paid until tomorrow."
GI: "Sorry, I haven't a cent. I was paid yesterday."
—Armored News

Certainly

Teacher: "If there were six ducks on the pond, and you killed one, how many would be left?"
Junior: "One—the dead one."
—Skyscrapers

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

J.W.S.—We are informed that it is up to the commanding officer of an Army post or hospital to determine whether facilities such as commissary, post exchange, hospital care, etc., are available for retired personnel and their dependents. Active duty personnel receive first consideration.

C.A.T.—That part of AR 610-5 that mentions "fifteen years service" does mean total Army service of any rank. But retirement upon one's own application under this paragraph, is only with the approval of the Secretary of War; and few such approvals are given during the war.

A.R.—Par. 2, Sec. 19 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 repeals those provisions of Par. 1 of AR 35-2640, which authorize allowances of \$9.50 and \$6.25 for rations and clothing to enlisted men on the retired list.

M.C.V.—National Guard service is only counted for longevity purposes and not for retirements benefits. Only "active Federalized military service" is counted toward retirement.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Our swift advance in Normandy in these past nine days is the most satisfying accomplishment since the successful Allied landings on French beaches. It overshadows even the swift envelopment and liberation of Cherbourg.

10 Years Ago

On Friday, 19 July, the Fleet Marine Force gave a parade review and air show for Rear Adm. John W. Greenslade, USN, of Washington. Admiral and Mrs. Greenslade were the week-end guests of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman, USMC, who entertained them at a small dinner party Friday evening following the parade.

25 Years Ago

Col. S. C. Vestal, USA, and Mrs. Vestal with their son, William, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Seeds, in Cambridge, Mass., before going to their new station, Fort Moultrie, S. C.

50 Years Ago

The Machias has been on the China Station about three months, and while not where any hostilities had taken place, she has seen a few of the results of the war between China and Japan. After three weeks spent in Hong Kong, where she arrived March 6, and where she was placed in drydock and overhauled, she was ordered to Amoy on account of probable riots among the Chinese as a result of the Japanese expeditions against Formosa and the Pescadores.

80 Years Ago

Future students of science will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the intelligent interest shown by American officials in preserving the vast mass of data which our war has contributed, not only to those sciences peculiar to war, but to those which have less direct relation to the art of destruction.

Sea Service Casualties

SAFE
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) V. J. Evans

DEAD
U. S. Navy
Comdr. R. H. Isely
Lt. Comdr. P. V. Thompson
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) F. R. Swen-son
Lt. (jg) Robert Johnson
Lt. (jg) K. E. Shaffer, jr.
Lt. J. H. Hutchinson
Ens. C. R. Garman
Lt. (jg) J. C. O'Connell
Lt. (jg) P. A. Winter
Lt. (jg) A. W. Jones
Lt. H. R. Flachsbarth
Lt. (jg) R. E. Sterling
Lt. (jg) N. H. Pope
Lt. (jg) V. B. Carter
Ens. R. B. Pethick
Ens. P. A. Neill
Lt. (jg) Thomas Hopley
Ens. S. B. Pattison
Lt. (jg) R. S. Mozzette
Lt. (jg) J. C. Milhol-land
Lt. (jg) R. J. Mur-ray
Lt. J. O. Lehmann
Lt. (jg) J. H. Wells
Ens. S. W. Boaz
Ens. Tom Winn, jr.
Ens. C. J. Lake
Ens. Homer Damir-gian

U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. J. W. Shaw
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. J. D. Dusenbury
2nd Lt. H. B. Kemp
2nd Lt. R. P. Cov-ington, jr.
2nd Lt. H. K. Snell-backer
2nd Lt. G. E. Allen
1st Lt. R. L. Stru-garek
1st Lt. D. S. Bishop
1st Lt. J. B. Crawford
1st Lt. J. B. Snyder
1st Lt. P. A. Frank
1st Lt. R. H. McArdle
Ens. G. H. Rader
Lt. R. L. Stearns
Capt. Lewis Gordon
2nd Lt. H. J. Mackin, jr.
1st Lt. D. M. Bren-ner

WOUNDED
U. S. Navy
Ens. S. B. Winebarg-er
Lt. J. T. Alexander, jr.
Ens. J. L. Walters
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. T. F. Fitzgibbon
Lt. (jg) L. C. Ahlgren
Ens. B. W. Brendler
Ens. C. F. Richmond
Lt. J. C. Doyle
Lt. (jg) R. A. Mul-lany
Ens. R. D. Goehring
Ens. R. L. Pearce
Lt. R. L. Millus
Lt. W. H. Box, jr.
Lt. R. E. Scott
Lt. C. B. Brollette
Lt. (jg) W. R. Hick-man
Lt. (jg) B. V. O'Don-nell
2nd Lt. F. C. Adams
U. S. Marine Corps
WO F. J. McBride
Col. W. F. Brown
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
2nd Lt. F. W. Lowe, jr.
2nd Lt. G. F. Wilson
2nd Lt. S. A. Eggle-field
1st Lt. A. de C. Ham-ilton
2nd Lt. D. V. Mat-thews
2nd Lt. H. O. Maw-lney

2nd Lt. R. C. Groome
2nd Lt. W. P. Key
Capt. J. H. Zimmer
1st Lt. R. H. Hoppin
1st Lt. Walter Moore
2nd Lt. E. C. Peterson
Capt. J. Y. Barnett
1st Lt. D. M. Salmon
2nd Lt. C. J. Steed
1st Lt. T. R. Kils-gaard
1st Lt. E. R. Robi-son
Capt. C. J. Ahern
1st Lt. W. D. Rudziak
Col. L. H. Meyer

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. R. L. Dodane
Lt. Comdr. J. H. Ger-berding
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. K. C. Ables, jr.
Lt. (jg) Edward Pod-logar
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. N. H. Lawless
2nd Lt. T. H. McKay, jr.
2nd Lt. P. N. Hom-rich
2nd Lt. R. E. Carter
1st Lt. F. X. Smith
1st Lt. W. C. Stiles
1st Lt. J. R. Sutton
1st Lt. E. W. Maxson
2nd Lt. L. J. Mark-worth
1st Lt. E. T. Lawless
2nd Lt. D. E. McFad-den
2nd Lt. Raymond Sul-livan
1st Lt. C. O. Kil-patrick
1st Lt. R. J. Walsh
Col. L. H. Meyer

2nd Lt. R. C. Groome
2nd Lt. W. P. Key
Capt. J. H. Zimmer
1st Lt. R. H. Hoppin
1st Lt. Walter Moore
2nd Lt. E. C. Peterson
Capt. J. Y. Barnett
1st Lt. D. M. Salmon
2nd Lt. C. J. Steed
1st Lt. T. R. Kils-gaard
1st Lt. E. R. Robi-son
Capt. C. J. Ahern
1st Lt. W. D. Rudziak
Col. L. H. Meyer

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. R. L. Dodane
Lt. Comdr. J. H. Ger-berding
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. K. C. Ables, jr.
Lt. (jg) Edward Pod-logar
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. N. H. Lawless
2nd Lt. T. H. McKay, jr.
2nd Lt. P. N. Hom-rich
2nd Lt. R. E. Carter
1st Lt. F. X. Smith
1st Lt. W. C. Stiles
1st Lt. J. R. Sutton
1st Lt. E. W. Maxson
2nd Lt. L. J. Mark-worth
1st Lt. E. T. Lawless
2nd Lt. D. E. McFad-den
2nd Lt. Raymond Sul-livan
1st Lt. C. O. Kil-patrick
1st Lt. R. J. Walsh
Col. L. H. Meyer

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Personal Automobile Accident

**UNITED SERVICES
AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION**
San Antonio, Texas

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded and missing issued this week by the War Department. In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

Maj. S. Holmes
Capt. E. J. Laragay
Lt. Col. H. N. Lock-wood, jr.
Lt. Col. F. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. J. T. Leonard
2nd Lt. G. E. Kimball
2nd Lt. P. P. Larsen
1st Lt. H. G. Lee
Maj. H. R. Leighton
Lt. Col. C. B. Leinbach
Capt. J. M. Loupe
2nd Lt. F. Arsenault
Lt. Col. J. C. Luikart
2nd Lt. H. D. Bennett
1st Lt. L. U. Lawlor
Maj. F. A. Littlefoot
Capt. J. J. McDonnell
Capt. A. L. Lochridge
2nd Lt. L. D. F. Kane
1st Lt. J. Shusteff
WO S. M. Lausen
1st Lt. R. A. Leger
2nd Lt. W. F. Love-green
2nd Lt. F. A. Travis
Lt. Col. J. R. Lindsay, jr.
Capt. P. H. Lehr
1st Lt. G. S. Davis
2nd Lt. H. J. Dawe
Maj. D. R. Morgan
2nd Lt. G. W. Schul-ten
Capt. J. W. Lowery
Maj. G. A. Muxey
1st Lt. W. H. Thayer, jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Whitney
Maj. P. G. Lauman, jr.
Capt. S. W. Little
1st Lt. J. E. Hennessy
2nd Lt. R. E. Reboulet
Capt. R. K. Turner
2nd Lt. M. C. Black-wood

Capt. R. Reeves
1st Lt. A. J. Limongi
1st Lt. M. J. Flana-gan, jr.
1st Lt. H. Steinhart
2nd Lt. J. R. Clark
2nd Lt. D. D. Sloan
1st Lt. J. F. Colby
1st Lt. J. P. Ray
2nd Lt. G. A. Conradi
2nd Lt. K. L. Severs
1st Lt. J. F. Bowersox
2nd Lt. J. Sellpica
1st Lt. R. V. Green
1st Lt. M. O. Smith
1st Lt. L. I. Bentz, jr.
Capt. S. E. Carothers
Capt. C. J. Savole
Capt. J. F. Batchelor
1st Lt. J. G. English
1st Lt. J. M. Hinkson
2nd Lt. C. D. Quinn
1st Lt. W. R. Bell
1st Lt. W. T. Howell
2nd Lt. I. E. Rogers
Maj. M. G. Snell
Lt. Col. F. O. Tally
2nd Lt. L. C. Tucker
Maj. M. P. Warren, jr.
Lt. Col. H. J. Harper
Capt. Rex Aton
Maj. J. C. Goldtrap
1st Lt. H. L. Blizzard
Maj. E. C. Frandsen
2nd Lt. A. J. Herbold
2nd Lt. J. P. Hinton
Maj. H. C. Hoffmeyer
Capt. A. E. Huff
Capt. M. H. Kornblum
Lt. Col. G. L. Phipps
Capt. L. K. Smarr
2nd Lt. R. A. Freel
Capt. I. W. Gamel-gard
Maj. A. J. Kircher
Capt. W. H. Kirk
1st Lt. G. M. Wagon

Prisoner of War Job

Prisoner-of-war labor will be removed from jobs wherever and whenever there is American civilian personnel to fill any particular position, the War Department announced today.

Returned soldiers who have been discharged from the Army and civilian war workers who may be seeking new employment, as the result of specific and individual cut-backs in various sections of war industry, will have access to any position currently or in the future which is or may be occupied by Prisoner-of-War personnel.

Temp. Promotion of Regulars

The War Department has announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.
S. E. Buckland, AC
M. A. Joyce, AC
G. M. McNeese, AC
J. W. Rafferty, TC
J. F. Setchell, AC
M. L. Sheppeck, MC

Maj. to Lt. Col.
J. W. Booth, JAGD
V. P. Carlson, CE
Capt. to Maj.
P. R. Cerar, CAC
J. P. Omans, FA
1st Lt. to Capt.
J. W. Morris, CE
C. C. Lumpkin, jr., Inf.
2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.
D. M. Falk, AC

For Officers Only

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by Luxenberg

This innocent-looking crop conceals deadly power while serving as a handsome accessory for Officers in dress uniform. The leather-encased, well-balanced, weighted handle serves as a real "persuader" while the steel blade, sharp as you desire, can be whipped out of its sheath in a jiffy. The Persuader by Luxenberg is a useful accessory for Officers, serving always as protection right in your hand.

Blade measures 18". • Overall length, 27". • Weight, 12 oz.

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Army and Navy Journal 1477

August 4, 1945

Maj. W. W. Berts
2nd Lt. R. E. Crandall
2nd Lt. R. B. Donnewald
Capt. W. W. Dorman
Lt. Col. H. J. Edmands
1st Lt. C. A. Fleming
2nd Lt. C. S. Atterberry
1st Lt. E. D. Eggers
2nd Lt. E. H. Kuechler
Capt. C. R. Welchko
Maj. L. A. Bosworth
WO L. O. Jenkins
Capt. M. Kappelman
Capt. J. E. Sadler
Maj. K. F. Sauer
1st Lt. A. Grossman
2nd Lt. C. Arnao
2nd Lt. A. H. Buchman
Capt. R. Amato, jr.
1st Lt. G. S. Benson
Lt. Col. J. E. Brady, jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. Brewster
Capt. T. F. Chilcote
1st Lt. M. L. Christensen
Maj. E. R. Fendall
Capt. H. H. Pink
2nd Lt. O. L. Fitzhugh
1st Lt. J. B. Fry
1st Lt. O. K. Fuelscher
2nd Lt. J. G. Griffith
2nd Lt. H. P. Hardegree
2nd Lt. E. H. Hulsey, jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Kaster
Capt. J. W. Kelly
Maj. J. V. King
Maj. D. J. Kinnee
2nd Lt. B. May
Capt. P. E. Pearson
Capt. G. H. Peets, jr.
2nd Lt. J. O. Rooks
Capt. O. L. Shamblin
Capt. H. C. Shawver
Map. C. P. Shearn
Capt. D. P. Sheridan, jr.
Capt. H. F. Bishop
1st Lt. E. S. Brown
1st Lt. R. H. Burr

Capt. R. E. Carberry
Capt. A. V. Cleveland
1st Lt. J. R. Davis
Capt. T. H. Delamere
2nd Lt. G. R. Hennessy
Maj. J. K. Hillemeier
2nd Lt. L. R. Kloster
Maj. J. O. Baldwin
2nd Lt. D. R. Bertrand
Maj. J. E. Bickerton
Maj. S. B. Bonner
1st Lt. L. R. Clark, jr.
2nd Lt. G. D. Couch
1st Lt. E. P. Freeman
Capt. J. B. Fritts
1st Lt. J. O. Hase
1st Lt. D. R. Keating
2nd Lt. B. J. Kinkade
2nd Lt. C. J. Kuncel
Maj. L. F. Pritchard
Maj. A. S. Rothrock
Capt. F. Silma, jr.
2nd Lt. J. F. Smith
Capt. L. E. Stevens
1st Lt. D. W. Alder
WO J. A. Allen
1st Lt. K. I. Bunn
2nd Lt. Y. B. Chaney
2nd Lt. M. H. Cohen
Capt. D. L. Cosper
1st Lt. R. J. Elliott
Capt. R. Keeler
Maj. W. J. Priestley
1st Lt. H. H. Roberts
Capt. C. M. Abney, jr.
Maj. C. J. Browne
1st Lt. D. B. Byfield
Capt. W. A. Calvert
Lt. Col. I. Compton
Maj. W. Dawson
1st Lt. H. A. Derrick
2nd Lt. J. H. Duff, jr.
2nd Lt. R. K. Gregory
Maj. L. W. Herrick
2nd Lt. L. H. Jay
Maj. F. M. Small
2nd Lt. C. E. Swallow
Capt. L. P. Bartholomew
C/WO C. G. Benthlen
Maj. J. C. Blanning
Capt. M. W. Evans
Lt. Col. H. C. Granberry
Lt. Col. A. R. Boellner
1st Lt. H. G. Craig

(Please turn to Next Page)

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DEPT. A.J. CHICAGO 4, ILL.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. G. L. Darling
Capt. W. N. Foster
Capt. T. E. Parker
2nd Lt. W. P. Randolph
Maj. P. W. Schurtz
1st Lt. J. D. Thorpe
Lt. Col. O. B. Witten
1st Lt. M. L. Harrison
Lt. Col. J. S. Bell
1st Lt. C. R. Draper
Capt. W. A. Fisher
1st Lt. R. E. Rouze
2nd Lt. E. Sjöblom
1st Lt. K. M. Stewart
Maj. C. H. Wilson
WO R. A. Jackson
2nd Lt. T. H. Rhodes
Capt. P. Shultz
Capt. A. P. Wilcox
Lt. Col. W. B. Craig
Maj. H. L. Gard
Capt. T. H. Hooker
2nd Lt. J. M. Horowitz
1st Lt. H. S. Jones
1st Lt. E. W. Roberts
Capt. R. K. Roberts
Maj. W. F. Swanson
1st Lt. M. E. Underwood
1st Lt. G. A. Vanarsdall
1st Lt. H. E. Bragdon
Capt. G. T. Breitling
Capt. W. B. Brunton
Maj. C. T. Caruthers
Maj. R. P. Chrisman
1st Lt. D. L. Coale
Capt. W. M. Cummings
Capt. A. E. Durie, jr.
1st Lt. B. Evesson, jr.
1st Lt. R. W. Hey
2nd Lt. H. E. Sigrist
1st Lt. T. J. Wholey
1st Lt. J. H. Win-schuh
2nd Lt. J. M. Youmans
2nd Lt. L. B. Golden, jr.
Maj. J. C. Knowles
2nd Lt. J. S. Smith
Capt. W. J. Buboltz
2nd Lt. E. M. Feller
2nd Lt. A. L. Glebis
2nd Lt. A. O. Grignon
1st Lt. J. L. Raider
2nd Lt. H. F. Rouseau
2nd Lt. W. W. Strese
Maj. W. H. Traeger
1st Lt. H. H. Wiora
Capt. M. E. Zerfas

1st Lt. R. P. Aikman
Capt. W. C. Bianchi
Capt. J. C. Brunette
2nd Lt. C. M. Guin
1st Lt. L. E. Hendrickson
2nd Lt. W. G. Hodgson, jr.
1st Lt. W. E. Holton
Capt. D. T. Hunkins
Maj. O. C. Kowalske
Capt. C. D. Quinlen
Capt. A. J. Root
1st Lt. M. R. Swensen
Capt. G. J. Treacy
1st Lt. C. H. Tucker
Capt. J. Z. Wheeler
Maj. K. A. Bauer
Capt. R. S. Benson
Maj. W. R. Cothran
2nd Lt. A. H. Hook
1st Lt. M. E. Redfield
2nd Lt. E. B. Smith, jr.
1st Lt. W. H. Waggoner, jr.
Capt. K. O. Beach
2nd Lt. J. A. Davis
Maj. O. H. Donner
Maj. C. C. Heinrich
2nd Lt. E. W. Hill
1st Lt. E. E. Jennings
1st Lt. C. C. Shupp
Capt. R. F. Tokoly
Capt. H. A. Wallace
Maj. M. Well
1st Lt. R. B. Fugate
Capt. M. T. Goldstine, jr.
1st Lt. V. D. Hobbs, jr.
Maj. R. E. Rumbold
1st Lt. G. Schnicke
Capt. H. B. Stober
1st Lt. J. T. Webb
Lt. Col. J. P. Woodbridge
1st Lt. D. C. Affleck
2nd Lt. C. R. Bode
Capt. A. V. Burholt
1st Lt. A. B. Casey
Capt. H. W. Collins
1st Lt. M. B. Gelsman
Maj. G. B. Hart
Maj. R. R. Pettit, jr.
1st Lt. H. G. Ramsey
2nd Lt. R. L. Saxton
Capt. J. Amos
Capt. T. S. Bryan
Capt. S. M. Byars, jr.
2nd Lt. J. T. Cochran
Maj. W. A. Gay
Maj. R. F. Hill
Maj. T. N. Powell, jr.
2nd Lt. R. S. Aaron

Maj. G. H. Crawford
1st Lt. A. L. Derby, jr.
1st Lt. R. P. Ford
Capt. A. L. Hartman
Maj. L. G. Ross
Lt. Col. F. G. Saint
1st Lt. W. R. Williams
Lt. Col. J. H. Bennett
2nd Lt. A. H. Bryant
Capt. W. R. English
1st Lt. W. Glover
Lt. Col. U. J. L. Peoples, jr.
Capt. F. H. Scarborough
1st Lt. C. C. Williams
2nd Lt. H. P. Braswell
Maj. A. K. Godwin

1st Lt. J. D. Holloway
1st Lt. B. L. Johnson
Maj. W. N. Robinson
1st Lt. J. C. Shaw
Maj. W. J. Dunmyer
Capt. H. H. Eichlin, jr.
Capt. E. Forquer
1st Lt. T. W. Frutiger
2nd Lt. E. A. Good-iski
2nd Lt. H. P. Herr, jr.
1st Lt. R. O. Kessler
1st Lt. I. Rathblott
2nd Lt. A. Schwartz
Capt. D. R. Snook
2nd Lt. J. T. Wislocki
2nd Lt. M. F. Wolf
Maj. W. P. Baldwin
Capt. D. J. Barry
2nd Lt. J. L. Burke
Capt. P. J. Byrne

Maj. H. M. Cavender
WOJG H. C. Cooper
C/VO H. H. Denning
C/VO G. E. Dorman
Capt. W. E. W. Farrell
Maj. J. Filozof
1st Lt. J. P. Flynn
2nd Lt. J. Gure
1st Lt. H. J. Hazlett
Capt. J. Kabakow
Capt. G. N. Kaufman
Capt. M. O. Petrie
2nd Lt. K. J. Seltier
2nd Lt. C. F. Skill-son
2nd Lt. A. W. Thompson
Lt. Col. E. H. Bowes
Capt. D. T. Carter, jr.
Capt. E. E. Ericson
Lt. Col. E. L. Warner
Maj. S. C. Jones

2nd Lt. B. D. Jordan
1st Lt. L. H. Kelsey
Lt. Col. O. V. Kempf
Maj. P. Koster
Capt. R. O. Pigg
1st Lt. M. J. Robb
1st Lt. E. L. Roderick
Capt. F. E. Rose
Capt. R. A. Roshe
Maj. W. Rotherham
Capt. R. L. Rowland
2nd Lt. L. S. Schoe-neck
Lt. Col. J. W. Sewall
2nd Lt. H. V. Sher-man
Capt. T. B. Shone
Capt. E. L. Short
Capt. M. A. Tannehill
2nd Lt. H. L. Turner
Maj. G. A. Utke

Maj. C. H. White
1st Lt. J. H. Winiker
1st Lt. G. C. Worthington
1st Lt. W. T. Cummings
Capt. C. W. DeLong
Lt. Col. D. L. Dencker
WO J. H. Dieckman, jr.
Lt. Col. W. H. Drummond
Lt. Col. D. D. Edison
1st Lt. J. L. Ellis
Capt. J. C. Ellis
Capt. J. A. Ford
2nd Lt. J. W. Fulks
1st Lt. E. S. Gable
1st Lt. E. E. Girzi

1st Lt. B. E. Gwynn
2nd Lt. L. H. Hall
Capt. W. S. Halton
Maj. S. L. Helsing, jr.
2nd Lt. D. M. Holmes
Maj. C. S. Hoyt, jr.
Maj. F. Ignaszewski
Maj. L. Johnson
Maj. C. Baehr, jr.
Lt. Col. L. D. Barnes
1st Lt. B. M. Blythe
Lt. Col. F. S. Conaty
Capt. A. C. Darcy, jr.
1st Lt. M. M. Day
Capt. L. N. Dosh
Capt. H. V. Ingersoll
Lt. Col. N. B. Simmonds
1st Lt. H. P. Tiddens

(Please turn to Next Page)

This advertisement is one of a series now appearing in national magazines and newspapers as Consolidated Vultee's contribution toward a clearer public understanding of how and why America must retain its present Air Supremacy, even after Victory.

THE JOKER IN AIR POWER



EVERY PILOT who wings his Liberator or Fortress over Germany or Japan knows what the joker in Air Power is.

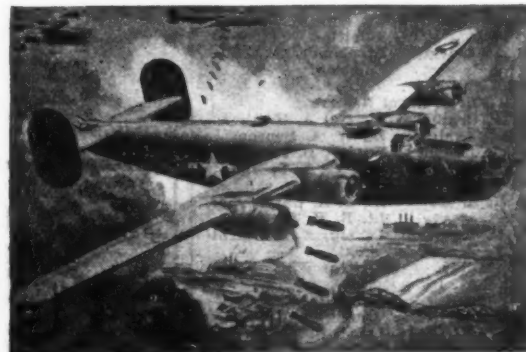
Every ground crewman whose job is to keep a Mustang, Thunderbolt, or Corsair in hair-trigger fighting trim knows what it is.

Every aircraft engineer who ever saw the inside of a wind tunnel knows what it is.

True, the first model was flown in the summer of 1935. The aircraft engineers knew then that the basic design was good.

But between the first "prototype" and the current model, there have been more than 4000 changes, involving over 4 million engineering hours.

Even by working with desperate speed, it has taken years to smooth out the "bugs"—to give our Air Forces this heavy long-range bomber, so urgently needed, in its most efficient form.



There aren't many short cuts

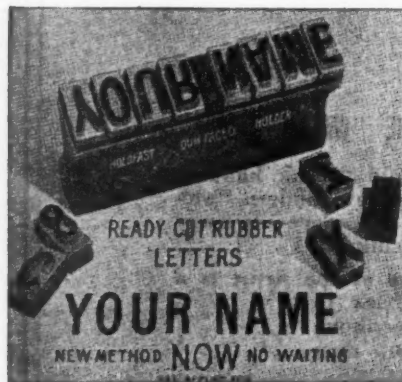
When the war clouds grew blacker over Europe, the U. S. Army Air Forces came to Consolidated Vultee with the request for still another four-engine heavy bomber.

Shortly afterward—in 1939—the B-24 Liberator was born. But, even with Consolidated Vultee's long experience in building mammoth sea planes, it took over 3 years, over 1 million engineering hours, and more than 5 million hours to tool up the plants, before the Liberator was ready to go into action as one of America's most devastating, heavy bombardment weapons.

Similarly, it took 5 years to develop one of this war's foremost fighter planes from drawing board to final test flight and mass production.

And one of the country's greatest aircraft engines has taken

☆ SERVICE MEN ☆



FOR MARKING YOUR CLOTHES

If not on sale at your Ship Service Store, send (2) names and \$1.00 for two name stamps and indelible ink stamp pad outfit. Print names plainly.

SHIP SERVICE OFFICERS AND BUYERS

This is a fast seller at and near hospitals and other service centers. Ready-cut air cushioned rubber letters stick on holders like postage stamps. Make up a name in one minute.

Ask for our folder and price list on boxes with sufficient letters to make up 50 and 100 names.

YOUR NAME, 519 Shirley St.

Winthrop 52, Mass.

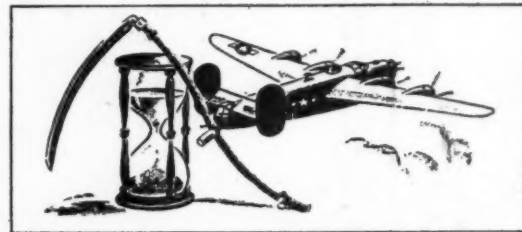
Do you know the joker in Air Power?

It's very important that you should. For, partly because America forgot it during the prewar years, we came terribly close to losing this war right at the start.

But now we are winning the war, largely because a few far-sighted men knew what the joker in Air Power was.

So simple—so easy to forget

The joker in Air Power is TIME—the heart-breaking months and years it takes to design, to build, and to perfect a plane to the point where it becomes an efficient, service-tested battle plane, ready for action.



For example, America's first four-engine, long-range bomber was born back in 1934.

But when war was declared, some 7 years later, this bomber was not even then ready to go into action as the potent fighting weapon it is today.

Army Casualties (Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. R. B. Ware 2nd Lt. G. C. Larson
2nd Lt. T. O. Neilson Capt. J. E. Wilson
Capt. W. R. MacDon- 1st Lt. J. B. Wolfe
ald

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

2nd Lt. W. F. Hesley 2nd Lt. F. W. Lafoun-
FO I. Levine talne
FO A. G. Kadehjian Capt. D. L. Gambrell
1st Lt. J. P. Connor, 1st Lt. E. H. Gracie,
jr.

WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. L. J. Harmon 2nd Lt. M. W. Mur-
2nd Lt. D. A. Moore phy
1st Lt. J. Shypula 2nd Lt. G. F. Sheehan
1st Lt. J. A. Weinber- 1st Lt. F. C. Schneider
ger 1st Lt. R. W. Brady
2nd Lt. R. N. Walsh 2nd Lt. M. F. Sand
1st Lt. A. B. Dodge 1st Lt. R. D. Dreyer
2nd Lt. F. Dörner 1st Lt. D. T. Edgmon

1st Lt. G. Safferman
2nd Lt. R. M. Thorn-
ton

1st Lt. J. B. Vase
1st Lt. A. J. Martin,
jr.

2nd Lt. S. D. Rosen
2nd Lt. R. L. Reece
Maj. L. Y. Ratliff
2nd Lt. S. G. Sanders
2nd Lt. A. E. Skaggs,
jr.

2nd Lt. C. C. Cooper
2nd Lt. E. J. Daven-
port

1st Lt. S. Y. Horisny
2nd Lt. C. B. Keener
Capt. R. A. Ratcliff
2nd Lt. B. W. Gordon
2nd Lt. W. C. Hohorst
2nd Lt. J. B. Johnson,
jr.

1st Lt. E. J. Roemer
1st Lt. H. W. Slack,
jr.

1st Lt. J. O. T.
Brown

2nd Lt. A. G. Zambo
Capt. W. J. Alcorn
1st Lt. R. W. Bechler
2nd Lt. K. E. Doll
1st Lt. L. M. Simons
Capt. P. R. Cinq-
Mars

2nd Lt. W. F. Howard
FO A. G. Fingerle
2nd Lt. S. B. Watkins

1st Lt. J. D. Carr
1st Lt. I. M. Reed
Capt. P. S. Church, jr.
1st Lt. C. A. Ferguson
2nd Lt. C. L. Knight
2nd Lt. W. J. Jones
2nd Lt. M. J. Juric

Capt. G. M. Wilcox
jr.

1st Lt. W. W. White
2nd Lt. R. J. Cate
1st Lt. E. N. Wheeler
2nd Lt. H. K. Thomas

MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS

Capt. C. R. Bauer
1st Lt. R. H. Bugge
1st Lt. T. H. Demezas
FO K. E. Durham
1st Lt. E. B. Setliff
FO T. Arbutick

1st Lt. D. Q. Hopkins
2nd Lt. E. A. Rode-
heffer, jr.

2nd Lt. W. S. Roper
1st Lt. W. B. Buster,
jr.

2nd Lt. H. W. Bush
FO M. M. Cohen
FO S. Hoenig

1st Lt. A. Cazort
Capt. E. V. Tracy
1st Lt. J. B. Hatchett

1st Lt. J. W. Stansell
2nd Lt. E. T. Wasson
1st Lt. K. T. Vancil

MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS

FO M. J. Powaner
2nd Lt. H. F. Liddell,
jr.

1st Lt. D. C. Murphy
1st Lt. J. W. Foster
Col. I. J. Haviland

1st Lt. R. B. Black
1st Lt. J. D. Gilbert
1st Lt. H. L. Gunner-
son

1st Lt. L. Schurr
2nd Lt. J. H. Nutt-
mann

2nd Lt. D. S. Gurman
Capt. R. D. Livingston

2nd Lt. J. J. Mc-
Laughlin
2nd Lt. N. E. Towle,
jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. Som-
mers
1st Lt. J. B. Tillou

1st Lt. C. J. Tapp
Maj. B. H. Gillmore
2nd Lt. D. C. Mitchell
2nd Lt. R. L. Vetter
Capt. P. Y. Bombe-
nek

USNA Centennial

Taking into account the burden placed on the nation's transportation system by the prosecution of the war, the United States Naval Academy Centennial Commission is planning to provide complete coverage of the ceremonies through every news medium and to restrict the number of persons who will attend the observance at the Academy.

In addition to the events to be held at the Academy, the Commission is developing plans for simultaneous observances of the Centennial by Naval Academy Association branches throughout the nation.

The Commission, created by special Act of Congress, has as its Honorary Chairman the President of the United States, Ralph A. Bard, former Under Secretary of the Navy, is Chairman of the Commission, which includes Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Senator David I. Walsh, Representative J. Glenn Beall, Representative Donald L. O'Toole, Representative Lansdale G. Sasser, Governor Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Frank Folsom, Andrew A. Johnson, Paul Patterson, Dr. Robert S. Sproul and Vice Admiral A. W. Fitch, USN. Vice Admiral Fitch is the prospective Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Comdr. T. W. Sterling, USNR, has been named Secretary of the Commission.

The Executive Committee named by the Commission includes Senator Walsh, Representative Sasser, Governor O'Connor, Mr. Bard, Mr. Folsom, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Patterson.

Detailed plans for the Centennial are now in the process of formulation by the Commission and its Committees. The Centennial day is 10 Oct. It is planned that ceremonies marking the observance be held during week 7 Oct. to 13 Oct.

11 years to develop—and ever since the war started, it's been undergoing change after change to increase its horsepower still more.



America 1941—a second-rate power

Many other examples could be cited. But there is no need to labor the point.

The truth of the matter is that America was caught napping. The nation which invented the airplane was woefully unprepared to defend itself against Axis air power. We had become a second-rate power in the air.

And the Axis knew it. They knew that under normal conditions, it takes from 3 to 7 years for a plane to progress from drawing board to combat duty.

What they overlooked was the undreamed-of capacity of the American people, and the American aircraft industry, to do the impossible.

Starting almost from scratch, we have been able to design, build, and deliver war planes by the tens of thousands—an air armada overwhelming in its might and superiority, as of today. But remember, the elapsed time has been five years!

"Hot" today—obsolete tomorrow

But in aerial warfare, the nation that depends on mere quantity and present-day superiority of its planes cannot win. That is one reason why Germany lost the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Progress in aeronautics is now so rapid that today's "hot-test" combat plane is virtually obsolete tomorrow. Its quality must constantly be improved—to keep it superior to the enemy's ever-improving planes.

And it must be replaced, with all possible speed, by new planes now on our drafting boards, in our wind tunnels, or undergoing their test flights.

These are facts which an alert America should not, must not, forget.

Another fact to keep in mind

If we are attacked again, there will probably be no warning whatever—no time to prepare.

There will be no other nation to hold off the enemy, as Britain did this time, while we frantically build up our power in the air.

And the attack will most certainly be made with new and even more terrible airborne weapons.

We must be ready, and able, to protect ourselves from such attack.

Air Supremacy alone cannot win a war, and may not in itself prevent another war. But as long as we maintain our strength in the air, no aggressor nation in its right mind will dare think of attacking us.

Air Power is Peace Power

The backbone of Air Supremacy is a strong, independent competitive aircraft industry, constantly working in research, in the improvement of production technique, and in the development of still finer planes.

But we must understand that Air Power is a combination of all these things: a postwar Air Force, commercial air transport, a strong supporting aircraft industry with permanent facilities to meet any emergency, widespread personal flying, and a national air-minded way of thinking.

When we understand this, we begin to realize that Air Power can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

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The Chemical Industry

(Continued from First Page)

and engineering and economics, is a complex, if not always an exact, science. Thus, a scientific and technical background for industry personnel is important; it is our stock in trade and we are wholly dependent upon it.

Right now, the industry foresees a grave threat to continued scientific progress in the war-caused shortage of students in the technical schools. The training of new research chemists and chemical engineers has all but stopped. Our resources in scientific personnel have diminished to a mere trickle. The number of Ph.D.'s granted in chemistry has fallen from nearly eight hundred in 1942 to less than two hundred in 1944, in physics from approximately two hundred in 1941 to fifty last year.

Let us hope that the many academic careers interrupted by military life will be resumed after the war. Only in that way may we avert a shortage that will be felt for many years. And there is an excellent opportunity here for the returning service man of scientific inclination to lead the way back. Unless the industry becomes too seriously affected by this gap in our life line, I think we can reasonably expect to continue a steady growth,

with attendant employment opportunities.

The expansion in "Chemicals and Allied Products" since World War I, as reported by the Census Bureau, has been encouraging. In 1919, the industry gave employment to 71,249 workers, with an annual payroll of \$96,250,464. By 1939, after a series of depression years, the number of chemical workers had grown to 287,136, who received for their labor \$356,175,902.

That indicates a sturdy, if not spectacular, rate of progress. But chemical manufacture is a contributory industry, an industry which exists to supply and develop other industries. It is in this phase that its effect on national employment has been notable, and in which it offers its greatest promise to future gain. Scientific progress, as represented by chemistry, has created, since 1920, many entire new fields of enterprise, each of which in turn has generated new auxiliary activities and markets and job opportunities of its own.

There is, first of all, the actual manufacture of new chemical products alone. There are many thousands of Americans today making cellophane, nylon, synthetic rubber, holding jobs which did not exist at the end of the last war.

There are the thousands of positions created by product improvement and development. In 1925, for instance, there were 19,000 employees reported in rayon

manufacture. In 1939, there were nearly 50,000. In 1919, the air-conditioning and refrigeration field was so small that it occupied few more than 5,000 workers. In 1939, there were 35,160.

Plastics, in 1919, were hardly novel, but collectively they made up but a small fraction of the great industry they comprise today. There is every expectation that this activity will increase substantially after the war.

The examples are numerous. In 1900, the horse and carriage trade employed about a million persons. The automobile industry, in 1939, gave employment to six times that number—in manufacture, sale, distribution, and servicing of cars, in addition to other millions producing and distributing fuel, building roads, serving the motoring public, driving taxis and trucks and working in many different ways all directly or indirectly connected with the automobile.

Actual factory production, remember, is only a part of the employment structure. Despite technological advances, furthermore, the net change in the percentage of the labor force engaged in manufacturing over the past half century has been negligible; manufacture accounted for 22.2 per cent of all workers in 1900 and 22.6 per cent in 1929. It is probable that this ratio will remain fairly constant for some time.

One vital factor in reorienting the service man and woman to civilian life is a

careful and objective approach in assigning each to his or her job. More than ever before, scientific personnel placing must be exercised, or we will succeed only in condemning square pegs to oblong holes, to the detriment and embarrassment of the appointee.

All of us feel such a sense of respect and honor to the veteran that it is a temptation to place him as quickly as possible in a job—any job—which appears on the surface to be desirable. To do so without adequate study of his aptitudes or qualifications, his temperament and training will retard his normal development. In the long run, this policy will not only deprive industry of valuable skills, but will react ultimately to the veteran's disadvantage.

The longed for return to this country of the veterans over a comparatively short period of time will, no doubt, create many problems of adjustment for them and for industry. They will want work in order to provide a livelihood for themselves and their dependents. Industry will need their help in order to provide the goods and services to satisfy the requirements of this livelihood. These adjustments will require some time—a great deal of thought—forbearance—and industrial statesmanship. But American industry must and will go forward and will need the help of these men to do so. In this program the chemical industry must and will surely play an important role.

Ground Force Transfers

The office of General Jacob L. Devers, Headquarters Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., announced this week that 26,404 men had been transferred to the Infantry, and that 77,713 had been transferred to the Parachute Infantry from other branches or assignments up to 30 June.

These transferred troops receive special refresher courses to fit them for their assignments in the Ground Forces. The transfers are the result of the War Department's program of enlarging and strengthening the Infantry to meet combat needs of the Pacific theater.

During the period up to 30 June, the Army Air Forces contributed 5,427 men to the Infantry, and 2,300 to the Parachute Infantry. Army Service Forces transferred 8,464 to the Infantry and 2,085 to the Parachute Infantry.

In the same period, Army Ground Forces placed 10,679 men in the Infantry, and 70,354 in the Parachute Infantry, transferring them from other assignments.

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Combat Division Nicknames

A list of popular nicknames of combat divisions of the U. S. Army was compiled by Army Ground Forces headquarters in Washington. The list includes Infantry, Airborne and Armored divisions.

The list is not complete, Ground Forces said, because some divisions have never adopted popular names and are known by their official designations.

Many of the nicknames are the product of World War I. Others are derived from the heraldry of their colorful shoulder patches. And some, largely National Guard divisions, honor the states or areas of their origin.

Unique among Ground Forces divisions is the Americal, the only one which bears no official number, the name being a contraction of "American Forces in New Caledonia."

Infantry Divisions

- 1st—"The Red One"
- 2nd—"Indian Head"
- 3rd—"Marne" or "Rock of the Marne"
- 4th—"Ivy"
- 5th—"Red Diamond"
- 6th—"Sight Seein' Sixth"
- 7th—"Hourglass"
- 8th—"Pathfinder"
- 24th—"Victory"
- 25th—"Tropic Lightning"
- 26th—"Yankee"
- 27th—"New York"
- 28th—"Keystone"
- 29th—"Blue and Gray"
- 30th—"Old Hickory"
- 31st—"Dixie"
- 32nd—"Red Arrow"
- 33rd—"Illinois" or "Golden Cross"
- 35th—"Santa Fe"
- 36th—"Texas"
- 37th—"Buckeye"
- 38th—"Cyclone"
- 40th—"Sunshine"
- 41st—"Jungleers"
- 42nd—"Rainbow"
- 43rd—"Winged Victory"
- 45th—"Thunderbird"
- 63rd—"Blood and Fire"
- 68th—"Panther"
- 70th—"Trailblazer"
- 76th—"Liberty Bell"
- 77th—"Statute of Liberty"
- 78th—"Lightning"
- 79th—"Cross of Lorraine"
- 80th—"Blue Ridge"
- 81st—"Wildcat"

- 83rd—"Ohio"
- 84th—"Rallsplitter"
- 85th—"Custer"
- 86th—"Blackhawk"
- 87th—"Golden Acorn"
- 88th—"Blue Devil"
- 89th—"Middlewest"
- 90th—"Texas-Oklahoma"
- 91st—"Powder River"
- 92nd—"Buffalo"
- 96th—"Deadeye"
- 98th—"Troquois"
- 99th—"Checkerboard"
- 100th—"Century"
- 102nd—"Ozark"
- 103rd—"Cactus"
- 104th—"Timberwolf"
- 106th—"Golden Lion"

Airborne Divisions

- 82nd—"All American"
- 101st—"Screaming Eagle"

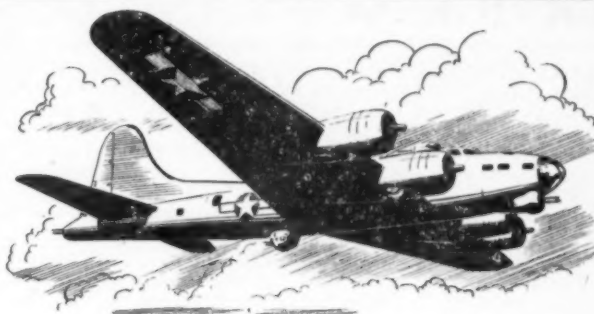
Armored Divisions

- 2nd—"Hell on Wheels"
- 3rd—"Spearhead"
- 4th—"Breakthrough"
- 5th—"Victory"
- 8th—"Show Horse"
- 10th—"Tiger"
- 11th—"Thunderbolt"
- 12th—"Hellcat"
- 13th—"Black Cat"

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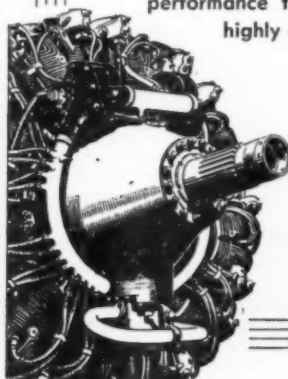


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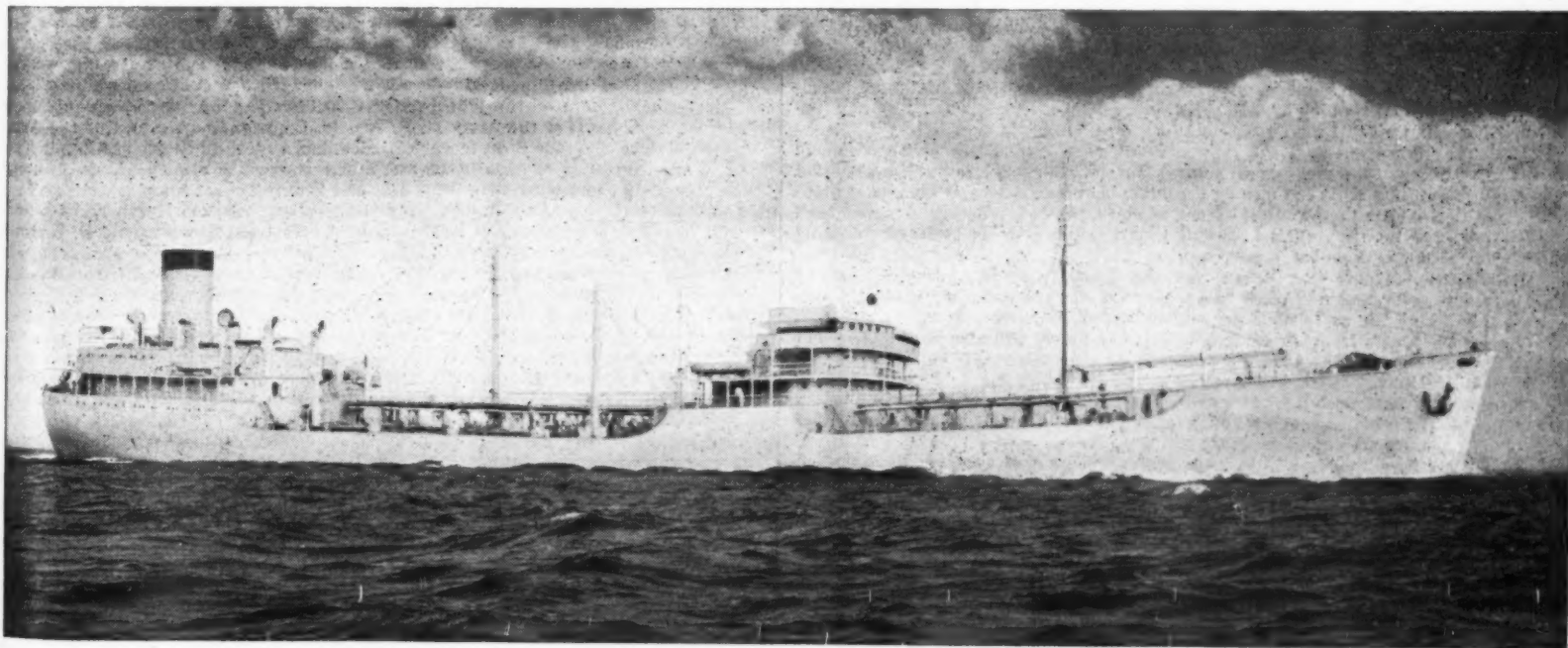


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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** The Potsdam conference decided, as its communique discloses, that Germany is to have a hard subsistence peace. The Reich will be reduced in size and will be crowded with hundreds of thousands of Germans returned from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other regions.

The communique—thousands of words long and for once giving real information, reveals much of what was decided during the more than two weeks the Big Three were in conference.

There will be separate treaties of peace concluded with the several enemy countries but they will be submitted for appraisal to the United Nations so that in sum the arrangement means that there is to be an over-all peace. It is to be one on the model of the United Nations. All this is to the good. It is what Washington wanted.

It was as successful a conference as could be expected. In sum it provided a working arrangement which will postpone difficulties between Russia and the western powers and tend to prevent them from taking an acute form. However, the extent of the accomplishments can be determined only by future developments.

Russia has gained much out of the conference but she has made one concession that can be of great good, if expectations are realized. In granting freedom for the Allied press to go into Poland to report conditions and events before, during and after the promised "free and unfettered" elections and in agreeing to access to Rumania and Bulgaria, the Soviet Union has promised to raise the blinds in eastern Europe and the Balkans.

On the other side of the ledger, Russia is getting a tremendous amount of material and advantages in the way of reparations from Germany and also territory. She is the only great power getting territory out of the war, at least thus far. But this much is true on the other side: we have not withdrawn our recognition of the Baltic states.

It is to be a peace of the Big Powers. Much of the work, especially the preparations of treaties with the defeated countries, with Italy, which is to be the first, and with others, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, will be done by a Council of Ministers which is set up in London in place of the European Advisory Commission which has been discarded—a failure.

The foreign ministers of the Big Three, France and China will be represented on the council except in certain cases where France or China have not participated in original settlements. Furthermore, the foreign ministers of the Big Three may meet at any time on the side. So it will be very much a Big Three affair, though not exclusively.

The small countries may appear and state their cases before the Council at hearings but as in the Council of the world security organization, the big powers will run things.

While there presumably will be negotiations with Italy and similar states, the communique discloses that Germany will have no voice in the making of her treaty. It will be unilateral action on the part of the Big powers. For the peace is to be made "for" Germany, not "with" her.

The pattern laid down shows clearly what is going to happen to Germany. Besides losing territory, she will be completely disarmed along the lines that have been foreshadowed for months. But a minimum of subsistence will be permitted for her economic life and local self-government will be restored on "democratic principles."

This part of the communique, with its references to democracy, rights of assembly and discussion, freedom of the press and religion, etc., reads much like the Soviet Union, as though Premier Stalin had a direct hand in drafting it.

It is the part of wisdom that Germany is to be established as an economic unit. That will make for recovery in central Europe. The three zones of occupation will stand but Russia will send mining products, including coal, and industrial products from her zone into the zones of the western powers. Whether she will send food is not exactly clear. It is apparent that the intention is to leave Germany enough out of reparations for subsistence.

It is worthy of note that Russia will take Poland's share of reparations and give it to her—a circumstance that will place that country under the economic control of Moscow as far as reparations are concerned. Moreover, Russia, which will take German products from her eastern zone in the Reich, will also have 25 per cent of the surplus in equipment from the American and British zones. This is a big bite for the Soviet Union.

Russia does not want the more than one billion dollars of gold captured by the Allies and this will probably go in large part to France, Belgium and other countries. Russia is a big gold producer.

As for territory, pending a final determination of that question in the peace settlements, Russia will take East Prussia, while we recognize in principle her right to Koenigsberg, without reference to the final settlements. Poland will have Danzig and a large area along the Oder river. All together these represent great cuts out of Germany.

As for the promised elections in Poland, beyond the understanding concerning freedom for the Allied press to enter the country, the communique does not go. Its silence indicates that there is to be no Allied supervision of the elections.

But we have won a point in having the hope expressed in the communique that no Poles outside of the country will be forced to return to Poland, and that those who do will have personal and property rights.

Russia and now the new labor government in Britain have won a strong point through having the communique blast the government of Generalissimo Franco in Spain. That was forecast when Labor won its victory.

As for Italian territory, the communique merely turns the question over to the new council of foreign ministers for consideration.

While much was accomplished at Potsdam there were some things on which the Big Three were unable to agree. These included disposition of Germany's fleet and merchant marine, and the handling of war criminals in view of Russia's position as previously indicated in London.

The Near East was not mentioned. It surely must have been discussed. Nor was the Far East specifically mentioned, though it was stated that the Chiefs of Staff had considered military matters of "common interest." Perhaps the present is a time for silence and more will be known about the Pacific War later. For the announcement by Premier Suzuki that the Japanese cabinet was ignoring the Potsdam ultimatum for unconditional surrender cannot be accepted on face value as

a rejection. Whatever the final outcome, it is a statement which served to keep a crack in the door open. It may be that instead of closing, the crack may widen.

It was to be expected that some such statement would be made by the Premier, if serious consideration was to be given to the ultimatum. It would be natural for Japan or any other power in her position, to throw a cloak over her study of the ultimatum and such efforts as might be desirable in the direction of ascertaining more explicitly the implications of some of the proffered terms—the prospective status in a defeated Japan, for example, of Emperor Hirohito, who was not mentioned in the proclamation of the Allied leaders.

And what more natural place could be found for making inquiries than Potsdam from which the ultimatum emanated and where the leaders were closeted for many days after the issuance of the proclamation?

At least the proclamation of the terms of unconditional surrender to Japan has served to clarify the public mind in this country. That was desirable in itself. But the proclamation cannot be dismissed with this observation.

Documents of that character in diplomacy are not lightly formulated. They are directed to specific objectives and with knowledge of conditions, unless the authors are inept. To expect all three who joined in the proclamation—Winston Churchill, President Truman and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—to be in this category at one and the same time is too much.

It can only be assumed that they had information of conditions within Japan that would warrant the issuance of the ultimatum in the belief that if it had no direct effect, it would work as leaven in a country where there are solid elements who, unlike the Nazis in Germany, place the State and its long-range interests above all considerations of self.

If peace does not come out of it, invasion and pulverization is the only solution, unless Japan falls victim to dissension within her military and naval cliques and revolution results.

In any event, Japan knows our terms, she realizes that she has lost the war and that we are poised for the great blow, and she fears Russian participation in the war.

There are reasons for believing that Premier Stalin before he went to Potsdam was asked by Japan to ascertain the meaning of unconditional surrender.

The continuance of the Potsdam conference after the British general election with its startling result and the intervals between sessions of the Big Three gave opportunity for an answer to be received from Japan. It may well be that a counter proposal was made and given attention.

► **ARMY AIR FORCES.** The B-32 is now seeing action against the Japanese with General George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces. Featuring heavy firepower and bomb load, the B-32 was especially designed for operations in the Pacific. Many details are as yet unavailable, but it is known that it can carry heavy bomb loads for long distances at speeds exceeding 300 miles per hour. It is an all-metal, high wing, single tail monoplane with a cylindrical, semimonocoque fuselage and a modified Davis low-drag wing with Fowler type flaps. Power is supplied by four double row, 18-cylinder Wright Cyclone engines of 2,200 horsepower, each equipped with two exhaust-driven turbosuperchargers. The Curtiss four-bladed propellers have a diameter of 16 feet eight inches, and are equipped with Curtiss Automatic Synchronizers. Wing span is 135 feet, length 83 feet and height 32 feet two inches. The normal crew is eight, and the first of the B-32 crews to see combat were former Liberator crews, except for the aerial engineers who had finished their operational training in the Fourth Air Force and were converted to the B-32. Transition training for the B-32, which was begun last February, is being provided by Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount's AAF Training Command at Fort Worth Army Air Field, Tex. It is the first time in the present war that a new tactical type of aircraft was assigned to the Training Command before it was engaged in operational training.

Performance data on the jet-propelled P-80 Shooting Star were also announced this week by General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. The Shooting Star, it was revealed, has a speed in excess of 550 miles per hour, a service ceiling of over 45,000 feet and armament of six .50 caliber machine-guns. The P-80 has a wing span of 39 feet and is only 11 feet four inches high from the ground to the tip of the rudder. It is 34 feet six inches in length and its total weight empty is approximately 8,000 pounds. The canopy is mounted well forward of the wing to give improved visibility for the pilot. An armor glass windshield and steel armor plate afford the pilot protection. Each wing tip is equipped with shackles for bombs or droppable fuel tanks. Larger and greatly improved over the engine used in the P-50a, the P-80's power plant is a light, compact unit which may be easily removed and replaced. A complete engine change can be made in 20 minutes. To overcome limited controllability at the high speeds which the P-80 can attain, the ailerons are hydraulically boosted. The plane does not easily go into a spin but when it does the pilot can recover in one-fourth to one-half turn. Guns are located in lower part of the nose to eliminate possibility of gun-flash blinding the pilot.

The C-82 Packet has a specially designed hot air system that heats leading edges of the wings and tail surfaces to 130 degrees Fahrenheit when the plane encounters icing conditions. The Packet recently passed exhaustive de-icing tests at the AAF's ice research base in Minneapolis, Minn., and is the first cargo plane to go into production with a built-in wing heating system such as used in bombers.

The dissolution of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces was announced 30 July by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

Air Technical Service Command—Col. William S. McDuffee has been named commander of the Eastern District of ATSC, succeeding Col. Kenneth Collins. Colonel Collins, who was recently placed on inactive status, will leave soon for Paris where he will become general manager and publisher of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Technical Training Command—Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel has been named commanding general of the AAF Western Technical Training Command with headquarters in Denver, Colo. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Albert L. Sneed, whose next assignment has not been announced. General Fickel recently returned from the European Theater where he saw service for a year as president of the AAF Evacuation Board.

Second Air Force—Brig. Gen. J. K. Lacey, pioneer in the establishment of the AAF weather service and who commanded a combat bombardment wing for 18 months of his two-year tour in the Eighth Air Force, is Second Air Force's new deputy commander for operations and training. General Lacey returns to the Second Air Force in which he trained during early 1943. He commanded the Eastern Weather Region from 1937 to 1940, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va.

Ninth Air Force—With military application of industrial safety techniques and controls to Air Force accident factors, Lt. Col. Harry D. Immel, Ground Safety Section, AAF, has inaugurated a safety program designed to reduce the accidents which

cost the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces 212,000 manpower days in 1944. Colonel Immel believes the cause for the high accident curve of the European Theater is to be found in the conditions and mobility of the units on the continent, where even the operational headquarters of the Ninth Air Force made ten changes of location during the campaign against Germany.

An extensive program of athletics, motion pictures and theatricals, library services, arts and crafts and social events designed to maintain high morale has been formulated under Lt. Col. Leroy C. Hinchcliffe, director of special services for the Ninth Air Force, and has gained full momentum during the past few weeks.

Over 1,117,698 long tons of construction materials were used by the IX Engineer Command in putting an air field into service every 36 hours from D-Day to V-E Day, a recent report issued by Col. Clyde C. Zeigler, assistant chief of staff for supply, says. The building and repairing of 260 air fields required over 152,000 tons of steel pierced planking; 42,000 tons of steel mesh track; 22,800 tons of hessian matting, and 5,510 tons of pierced aluminum planking. Approximate cost of American-procured materials consumed during the campaign was estimated at \$35,421,100.

School of Aviation Medicine.—Thirty-eight new Army Flight Nurses were graduated from the AAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., 27 July. Carefully selected from AAF stations within the United States, the nurses come to the School of Aviation Medicine for an intensive nine weeks' training course. The initial three weeks are a review of basic military and medical subjects followed by three weeks of lectures and demonstrations dealing with the problems of air evacuation of sick and wounded. Actual air evacuation flights in the Zone of the Interior provide practical application of class room work during the final phase of training.

NAVAL AERONAUTICS. Search Planes: A rapid fire cannon in the nose of the Navy's new-style search plane, the PB4Y-2 Privateer, is being installed which is proving death to japs.

The innovator is Lt. Comdr. Robert C. "Buzz" Lefever, USNR, commanding officer of a search squadron which flies under Fleet Air Wing 18 against the Japanese Empire. Using his new armament, Lt. Comdr. Lefever recently sank six cargo ships, damaged a seventh and sank an enemy "picket" boat, all within five days.

Composite Spotting Squadron One: This fighting group has come home after a 150,000 mile Odyssey which included combat action in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Western Pacific. The little 24-plane squadron, now home for some leave and reassignment, has been mixed up in invasions from Southern France to Okinawa, and claims 26 German and Japanese planes shot down.

In the Pacific, the men continued to roll up statistics. During the Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns, still based on a combat escort carrier, they flew 3,758 sorties for a total of 12,013 hours.

The main job of the small squadron was locating, and often destroying, targets on the ground. In Southern France the squadron destroyed 1,000 motor vehicles and tanks, 23 locomotives and 195 railroad cars.

Fleet Air Wing One: Four runs over Jap infested Shanghai the night of 12 July turned out to be just another routine hop for the crew of the first Navy aircraft to attack targets in that area since the beginning of the war.

When the plane, a Mariner of Fleet Air Wing One, entered the area of the important Chinese city, stiff opposition was anticipated. "Instead, however," said Lt. Charles C. McBratnie, USN, "the mission turned out to be routine with just a little more nervousness than usual."

Limited visibility due to the overcast and no moon prevented an accurate count or positive identification of shipping. It was not until the fourth run over the city that co-pilot Lt. (jg) Edgar B. Francis, USNR, spotted six large vessels. The Mariner dropped all its bombs, including demolition and fire missiles, then headed for its Ryukyus base at full power. The tail gunner reported fire on the water during the retirement.

Lady Luck: "Lady Luck" a Navy Privateer, finally ran out of the commodity that gave her the name and ended up on the scrap pile—but not before one final fling that brought decorations for her entire crew on 19 July by Rear Adm. M. R. Greer, USN, commander Fleet Air Wing Eighteen.

The plane piloted by Lt. William R. Hazlett, USNR, made her last attack on Japanese shipping with 98 holes in her anatomy, six inches blown off the blade of one propeller, with spikes and planking from a 200 foot enemy ship lodged in her fuselage, with one engine spurting oil and one vibrating badly, and with three bombs literally blown out of her bomb bay. Not a crew member was as much as scratched.

Navy Helicopter Project: The Navy Bureau of Aeronautics contracted for the engineering and construction of the world's largest helicopter with P-V Engineering Forum, Inc. back in February 1944. The first machine was in the air March 1945—13 months later.

The helicopter was designed specifically to fulfill Coast Guard and Navy air-sea rescue and transport service requirements. It is the first helicopter designed for air transport operations.

NAVY CHAPLAINS CORPS. As men of United States forces have poured into the Pacific outpost at Guam to build it into a mighty fortress, the religious program here has been expanded accordingly until now there is not one to whom divine services are not available. Representative of all faiths and denominations, such services are not only held weekly in the many chapels here, but are also broadcast to all parts of the island. This is the first time such an extensive religious program has been developed in a forward area. By radio, the services reach all units and hospitals on the island and are also picked up by ships in the harbor and at sea.

Island Chaplain R. T. Blomquist, Lt. Comdr., USNR, rector of leave of absence from St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Forest Hills, N. Y., broadcasts Protestant services, which he conducts each Sunday morning in the picturesque native-built chapel of this command. A double quartet composed of voices selected from Army, Navy, and Marine Corps units on Guam, furnishes music for the service.

Navy Chaplain James A. Quinn of St. Albans, New York broadcasts Guam's "Catholic Hour," which is based on the United States program of the same name. Chaplain Thomas McManus, of the Mission Church, Roxbury, Mass., has organized a 24 voice choir which supplies music for the broadcast. Each week a guest chaplain is invited to deliver the sermon, making it possible for all the Catholic chaplains on the island to take part in the program.

On Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, the Jewish Hour is broadcast, under the direction of Lt. Philip Lipis, Chaplain Corps, USNR. Chaplain Lipis, who is former rabbi of the Bethel Synagogue, Camden, N. J. is assisted by Chaplain E. H. Rickel of the Temple Bethel, Buffalo, N. Y., and by Army Chaplains D. I. Cedarbaum, of New York City and A. E. Michelson of Charlotte, N. C. The Jewish Hour consists of the traditional Sabbath Night Service of prayer and song, with an inspirational sermon. Music is furnished by a sextet and organ. The program is planned from the prayer book prepared by the committee on religious activities for the National Jewish Welfare Board.

ARMY GROUND FORCES. The Army Ground Forces headquarters of General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of AGF, contributed a total of \$137,800 in cash purchases and allotments to the recently closed 7th War Loan, according to figures released here.

The figure by far exceeds the contributions of officers, enlisted men and civilians during the previous campaign which netted collections and pledges amounting to \$81,123. Officers at the headquarters contributed \$89,348; enlisted men \$32,283 and civilians \$16,169.

Brig. Gen. William F. Heavey, USA, Commanding General of the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade, addressed officers of the headquarters in the Army War College auditorium last week. Subject was operations in the Pacific.

The following officers have been assigned for permanent duty at this headquarters: Ground G-1 Section—Maj. Clarence E. Price, IGD. Ground G-2 Section—Lt. Col. Richard H. Neddersen, INF; Maj. Harold E. Harvey, FA. Ground G-3 Section—Col. Lloyd R. Moses, INF; Col. Paul K. Porch, INF; Lt. Col. Derrill M. Daniel, INF; Maj. Eugene A. Wilson, FA. Ground Requirements Section—Lt. Col. James W. Lockett, INF; Lt. Col. Willard E. Harrison, INF; Lt. Col. Leonard M. Orman; Maj. Daniel J. Herr, INF. Ground Plans Section—Col. Cecil B. Whitcomb, INF; Lt. Col. Oliver K. Marshall, CAC. Ground Special Information Section—Lt. Col. Donald C. Thompson, INF; Capt. Herbert D. Johnson, jr., INF. Aide-de-Camp—Lt. Col. Edward E. Schumaker, jr., CAV; Capt. Thomas E. Drum, jr., AUS.

Infantry School.—Transfer of Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, Assistant Commandant since March 1942, to an undisclosed destination has been announced. General Weems came to Fort Benning, Ga., from command of the 22nd Infantry, 4th Division, at Camp Gordon, Ga., in 1942, to head the Academic Department of the school.

The Secretary's Office of the Academic Department announced the following assignments:

Tactical Section: Capt. Domenic Prato; Lt. Col. James L. Ballard; Capt. Robert E. Todd; Capt. Stanton B. Richart; 1st Lt. Frank H. Ladd; Lt. Col. Maxwell C. Snyder. Communications: Maj. Robert H. Lantz; WOJG Thomas H. Holland, jr.; 1st Lt. Walt W. Bundy. Weapons Section: Capt. Thomas B. Ballard; Capt. Kenneth P. Thomas; Capt. Harry C. Stakes; Maj. Duke A. Bryant; 1st Lt. Robert H. Brightwell; 1st Lt. Zelma E. Griffin; 1st Lt. John P. Downing; Capt. Samuel W. Foster; Capt. John J. Wise; Capt. Norman C. Maurer; Maj. James N. Wall; 2nd Lt. Robert P. Breazeale; Capt. Geo. R. Sedberry, jr. General Section: Maj. William R. Lynch. Secretary's Office: Capt. William B. Williamson; Capt. Nona Stokes. Operations: Capt. Lawrence R. Wilson.

Col. William B. Yancey, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Student Training Regiment, has been transferred to an unannounced overseas assignment. He is succeeded by Lt. Col. Linwood D. McClure, former Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion.

After having taught leadership to approximately 70,000 students since 24 August, 1942, Lt. Col. Samuel I. Parker has reported to the Fort Dix, N. J., Separation Center for discharge.

Armored Center.—CWO Bert A. Boyer, the "walking encyclopedia" of Army Regulations, celebrated the completion of 30 years Army service recently with the assertion that he intends to stay at his post until V-J Day at least. Mr. Boyer is in the Adjutant General's Section, where his long service and remarkably retentive memory have made him the court of final appeal on the more recondite aspects of Army Regulations.

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Maj. Aley L. Smith has been assigned as Signal Officer of the Equipment and Materiel Section, having recently returned to the United States after more than four years overseas with the 1st Signal Battalion of the Seventh Army. Major Smith earlier was with the 1st Armored Signal Battalion, of the I Armored Corps.

Other new officers recently returned from overseas and assigned to the Equipment and Materiel Section include Maj. Neal A. Hollenbeck, Fiscal Officer; Capt. Theodore A. Martineau, who served as Assistant Intelligence Officer with the 3rd Armored Division; and Capt. Arthur F. Lennig who is assigned as Assistant Ordnance Officer.

Armored School—Graduation of the 78th class has brought to 11,610 the number of second lieutenants commissioned from Armored Officer Candidate School. Among the 48 graduates in Class 78 were three Nisels, the first to be commissioned from Armored OCS. Col. Haydon Y. Grubbs was graduation speaker.

Thirty-three officers, most of them overseas veterans, were assigned recently to the Armored School. They included: Capt. Malcolm O. Allen, Jr., assigned to Armored OCS; Capt. Harry D. Prouty, Communication Department; Capt. George L. Horsman, Capt. Warner S. Hale, Capt. Robert E. Andrews and 1st Lt. Donald E. McAlpine, of the Tactics Department; Capt. Carlos K. Hayden, Capt. William A. Lake, Capt. Dale S. McMullan, 1st Lt. Charles R. Stiff, 1st Lt. Clifford M. Lee, 2nd Lt. Melvin H. Biebler and 2nd Lt. Richard D. Chestnut, of the Gunnery Department; Capt. E. J. Beamer, Capt. William A. Moore and 1st Lt. David T. Sheppard, of the Wheeled Vehicle Department.

The others were assigned to School Troops. They were: Maj. Fowler P. Johnston, Capt. Thaddeus A. Boyle, Derwood C. Biles, Charles I. Fisher, Leonard L. Boyer and Kenneth H. Grice, 1st Lts. Nile M. Bunch, Lester S. Sheppard, Ray L. Holbert, George D. Williamson, Robert J. Wenzel, Troy H. Middleton, Newton C. Royce and Don E. Boaty, 2nd Lts. Allen E. Shepard, Jr., Harold Johnson and William H. Dietz.

Antiaircraft Command—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, USA, has assumed the duties of Commanding General during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. G. Ralph Meyer.

Brig. Gen. Randolph T. Pendleton, USA, is Acting Chief of Staff, having relieved Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, who recently left the AA Command for another assignment.

It. Col. Paul A. Hastings has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, having relieved Lt. Col. H. A. Gardner, who also left for overseas. Col. Hastings was formerly Executive Officer of the G-3 Section.

With the critical redeployment phase at hand, the Antiaircraft Command is prepared to receive troops into the newly activated Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center here at Fort Bliss, Tex., where they will receive redeployment training in preparation for combat against the Jap. Emphasis will be placed on the ever-increasing use of AA artillery on terrestrial targets as well as Jap aircraft and "suicide" bombs.

Antiaircraft Artillery School—Lt. Col. A. E. Blefeld has been appointed Director of Instruction, succeeding Lt. Col. Sexton. Col. Blefeld served two years in the European Theatre of Operations, his last assignment being with the 45th AA Brigade.

Lt. Col. Wesley E. Haynes has been appointed Director of the Searchlight and Electrical Department. Previous to his assignment here Col. Haynes served as Executive Officer of an AA Group in the Philippines.

Lt. Col. Edwin G. Hogan has been appointed S-3, succeeding Lt. Col. Davis Sellards who has reported for another assignment. Col. Hogan recently returned from 32 months in the Southwest Pacific Area, where he commanded an AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion (Air Transportable).

Field Artillery School—Officers from four Latin American countries, attending the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as special observers, visited here recently.

They were Gen. Pedro Sicco, Col. Homero N. Toseano and Lt. Col. Jose A. Baudan of Uruguay; Col. Henrique Fontenelle of Brazil; Lt. Col. Aurelio Lendaure and Comdr. Juan Blume of Peru, and Maj. Ernesto Delgado of Ecuador.

Visiting the United States to study methods of instruction of the Army, the officers were met by Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, Commandant, and members of the staff.

Officers newly assigned to the Staff and Faculty included Maj. Larue D. Myers, Department of Materiel; Capt. John D. Boosa, Department of Combined Arms; and Capt. George B. Merrill, S-4 Section.

► **NAVY SHIPS.** **USS California:** At Lingayen Gulf on 9 Jan. a Japanese suicide plane crashed upside down into the battleship California damaging her severely and causing 203 casualties, the Navy announced this week.

According to the Department the old ship didn't even stop fighting. Six officers and twenty-six enlisted men were killed outright. Three were reported missing. Thirteen others died later from injuries and the wounded numbered 155.

This action was the third in which the 24-year-old battleship suffered major damages and casualties. She was hit by two torpedoes at Pearl Harbor, she was raised from the mud to repay the Japanese in full at Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and the Philippines.

USS Mississippi—A 28-year-old veteran of seven major campaigns in this war, the USS Mississippi, hopes to emulate the deeds of its namesake—the frigate, first USS Mississippi, flagship of Commodore M. C. Perry's East Indian Fleet which first sailed to Japan 92 years ago and forced the Japanese to open their trade doors to the world.

Back in action after repair in the Pacific for her only World War damage, as a result of a Jap suicide plane, the old veteran today has one of the most potent antiaircraft batteries among the ships fighting the enemy.

Damage received from the Kamikaze plane crash was not sufficient to remove the ship from the firing line. In 20 minutes her crew had extinguished all fires. The ship probably would not have returned to Pearl Harbor Navy Yard had it not been for the damage received on 9 January, 1945 in Lingayen Gulf, claiming the lives of 22 persons and injuring 18 others.

It was on the return voyage to Pearl Harbor, the vessel under the command of Rear Adm. (then Capt.) Walden L. Ainsworth, USN, that Capt. Herman J. Redfield and his department heads devised their own plans for increasing the ship's antiaircraft strength.

The William M. Wood: A 2,250-ton destroyer, the William M. Wood was launched 29 July at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Port Newark. Named for a former chief of the Navy's bureau of medicine and

surgery, who served in the Mexican War and the Civil War, the vessel was sponsored by his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, of Washington.

The Donner: The Donner, classified as "landing ship dock," and the largest type of landing craft built for the Navy, was commissioned at a double ceremony at the Boston Navy Yard this week. The Donner was assembled in drydock and floated out when the hull was completed. Thus, instead of being launched down the ways the already water-borne vessel was named from a float and placed in commission immediately afterward.

LSM 135: After the USS LSM 135 had survived enemy mortar fire and a near bomb miss with few casualties and had dodged two Jap suicide planes, she was sunk on the third strike by a Kamikaze which crashed the landing ship while she was picking up survivors of a burning minesweeper off Ie Shima on 25 May 1945.

The vessel's Commanding Officer, Lt. Harry Leigh Darby, Jr., USNR, and ten enlisted men were killed.

USS Intrepid: Planes and guns of the USS Intrepid have sunk eighty enemy ships and six hundred and fifty Jap aircraft, the Navy Department announced this week. Her planes sank 80 enemy ships, including an aircraft carrier. She helped sink the Japanese super-battleship, the Yamato. Her planes and guns destroyed 650 enemy aircraft, and her fliers probably sunk 30 other enemy vessels and damaged an additional 179 ships of the Japanese Navy.

All of this the Navy said, has been accomplished despite the fact that she has been hit more frequently than any other aircraft carrier in the U. S. Navy. She is now back in action after having sustained battle damage for the fourth time in 15 months of Pacific combat operation. On her last action the Intrepid was under the command of Capt. Giles E. Short, USN.

USS Oceanus: The skilled craftsmen who man the USS Oceanus, Battle Damage Repair Ship of Service Force, Pacific Fleet, take as much pride in their skill as antiaircraft gunners do in their precise handling of the tools of their trade. Between fighting off Japanese air attack at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the USS Oceanus has returned scores of bombed and burned fighting ships—ranging from small landing craft to battleships—to the firing line in record time. The vessel is presently under the command of Lt. Comdr. Dean Fluss, USN.

USS Serene: The crew of the fleet minesweeper USS Serene, turned up with a novel way to boost War Bond Sales, and established a record that is probably tops for the entire Pacific Fleet. The War Bond officer, Lt. James A. Petit, USNR, reminded the crew that the Serene, commonly called the "Madam" by the men who man her, had a birthday coming up on 24 June—she would be one year old. They set out to buy a birthday present. When the case quit rolling in, the crew had bought \$4350 worth of bonds.

Arnold J. Isbell: The 2,250 ton heavy destroyer USS Arnold J. Isbell, named for the heroic naval aviation Captain killed by a Jap plane attack on the carrier Franklin, will be launched from Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island Yard on Monday, 6 August. Mrs. Arnold J. Isbell, wife of the late captain, will christen the big destroyer, the 41st built by the yard and the 110th by the Bethlehem organization since the start of the war.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** The following assignments have recently been announced: Lt. Col. William E. Dierdorf relieved from duty with Requirements and Stock Control Division and assigned to EORP, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Col. Edgar H. Kibler has been relieved from duty in the office of The Chief of Ordnance and assigned to Control Division, Headquarters Army Service Forces.

Lt. Col. Daniel E. Nesbit, relieved from duty in the Office of the Director of Military Training and assigned to Headquarters First Army.

According to reports from Reims, General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, has arrived in that area to inspect the gigantic staging operations now underway. Gen. Somervell spent the day of 29 July flying over the assembly area, ninety miles long and thirty miles wide, now under the Command of Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord. In the area is a staff of 40,000 Americans and 50,000 German prisoners engaged in processing the American Army and its equipment on its way to Le Havre and Antwerp for shipment to the United States or to Marseille for shipment to the Pacific. Up to 29 July 319,018 men have been received and 138,664 have been sent on their way, leaving 180,018 divided among seventeen camps. The Army's policy is that prisoners shall do the work wherever possible.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Personnel of the Army Judge Advocate General's Department throughout the world were congratulated on their organization's 170th anniversary, 29 July, in a statement by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding Army forces, Middle Pacific. The statement paid tribute to the nation's "military lawyers," drawing special attention to the activities of Judge Advocate personnel in the Middle Pacific.

Quartermaster Corps—Lt. Col. Edward H. Clouser, an overseas veteran of World War I and who recently returned to the U. S. after 28 months service in Burma and India, has been assigned to duty with the Office of The Quartermaster General in Washington as executive officer of the General Administrative Services Division. He succeeds Lt. Col. Hans P. Greison, who is leaving the Army to return to his business in Savanna, Ill.

Assignment of Col. Clarence John Blake, QMC, as Commanding Officer of the Chicago Field Headquarters, Perishable Branch of the Subsistence Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, has been announced by the Office of The Quartermaster General.

For the past four and one half years Colonel Blake has been Commanding Officer of the Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City, Missouri. He assumed his new command, in Chicago, to succeed Brig. Gen. H. R. McKenzie, on 16 July 1945.

Maj. Gen. Frank F. Scowden, an officer of the United States Army since 15 June 1910, has been named Commanding General of the Utah Army Service Forces Depot, Ogden, Utah, the Office of The Quartermaster General in Washington has announced. General Scowden will succeed Brig. Gen. Ralph Talbot, Jr., who has commanded the Utah ASF Depot since March 1942. General Talbot's next assignment has not been disclosed. Now on leave following more than one year of duty in the European Theater of Operations, General Scowden will assume command of the Utah ASF Depot about 15 August.

Col. Howell Harrell, Deputy to the Commanding General of the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, has been designated Quartermaster Supply Officer at the San Antonio, Texas, Army Service Forces Depot, and leaves to take over his new duties immediately, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, commanding the Jeffersonville installation. In his new capacity, Colonel Harrell will direct the Quartermaster activities at the San Antonio station.

Medical Department—An overall plan for training all personnel on appropriate aspects of prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment of diseases common to the

Pacific area has been approved, the Surgeon General's office announced this week.

It is planned that a two weeks course of instruction in disease of the Pacific area will be conducted at Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to begin about 13 Aug. 1945 for unit surgeons, medical inspectors, chiefs of medical services, and other selected officers from units of the three major forces being redeployed.

Ordnance Department—Full use will be made of nearly 1,000,000 tons of captured German ammunition, it was announced by Col. T. J. Kane of the Ordnance Section, USFET, who revealed plans for salvaging raw products from ammunition which cannot be used in the war against Japan.

"Ammunition is the source of several valuable raw products and we are not going to blow it up or dump it into the sea just to get rid of it," declared Colonel Kane, who is Chief of the Bomb Disposal Division. "The only ammunition we will destroy by detonation or other means are items that present an immediate hazard to American personnel, property or security."

"Disposal," he continued, "will be made by breaking down ammunition into components required for use by the American and Allied Forces or into commercially usable components for salvage. Non-usable components will be rendered harmless. All the work will be done by German labor under the supervision of Bomb Disposal experts."

According to reports from Iran, superior performance of duty and maintenance of a high standard of discipline in this once-vital supply line to Soviet Russia has brought award of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the 3559th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company. Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, commanding the Persian Gulf Command, presented the award to the company's commanding officer and six of its enlisted personnel at ceremonies recently at Andimeshk, Iran.

Accepting the plaque on behalf of the company were Capt. Drexel W. Wallace, 1st Sgt. Fred A. Brewer, M. Sgt. James H. Jensen, and T. Sgts. Harold T. Dougall, Clifford C. Knisley, and Anthony Scaffide.

Col. Hubert G. Stanton, Executive Officer for the past 22 months of Aberdeen Proving Ground—world's largest Ordnance research, development and training center—is returning to inactive duty status in the Officers Reserve Corps.

A graduate of West Point's Class of 1911 and a resident of Cornwall, N. Y., Colonel Stanton was called to active duty in 1941 from his post as head of the Stanton Preparatory Academy at Cornwall. He had previously resigned from the Army in 1925.

Signal Corps—Telephone communication between Kunming and Kwelyang, China, was opened 16 July, it was announced by Lt. Col. John S. Clark of El Paso, Texas, Area Signal Officer.

A signal heavy construction company commanded by Maj. Edmund B. Johnson connected the last of the wires over the 400 mile stretch then began alignment of terminal equipment and test calls were made so that full telephone and telegraph service became available to various military headquarters. The new line is the first all-China section of the project started nearly a year ago in Calcutta.

Recent assignments to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include: Col. Gordon Stephenson to Redistribution and Disposal Branch; Lt. Col. Hall Cain to Logistics Training Branch as chief; Lt. Cols. Norman L. Tittle and Preston W. Simms to Plans and Operations Division and Maj. Louis M. Hitchcock to Communications Engineering Branch.

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pressure, temperature, relative humidity, and the air speed of the plane on which it is installed, has been developed by the Signal Corps in cooperation with the Pioneer Instrument Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation. The development work has been accomplished under the supervision of Capt. W. D. Huston and Mr. Donald Richardson, engineer of the Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N. J.

Although designed initially for installation on the Superfortress, this equipment can be used on multi-engine bombers and cargo aircraft. In the majority of cases, it will be used on airplanes assigned to Weather Reconnaissance Squadrons whose prime mission is the observation of weather over areas not easily accessible for the usual type of meteorological observation.

Chemical Warfare Service—Careful surveys of captured enemy equipment by Chemical Warfare officers of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow's Fifteenth Army have led to the conclusion that the Germans had not planned on the offensive use of gas west of the Rhine.

Officers reported that when the Fifteenth Army took over the Rhine Province military district in April, the area was divided into five sectors for the purpose of systematically combing the zone of occupation for enemy chemical materiel. A Chemical Warfare officer and two enlisted men were assigned to each sector to locate, inventory and safeguard the supplies.

Although incendiary bombs, flame throwers, smoke barrels, shells and grenades, gas masks and much protective equipment was found the teams reported they uncovered no toxic chemicals.

Corps of Chaplains—Since the Continental Congress 170 years ago first gave legal recognition to Chaplains in the Army, the record of that fine group of men has been one to inspire the love and appreciation of those in the Service and the heartfelt thanks of those they left at home. In the Act of 29 July 1775, the Congress voted \$20 a month for the pay of a Chaplain for the Army. While this marked the foundation of the military chaplaincy, which gained recognition as a Corps in the National Defense Act of 1920, it must be remembered that before and after that early Act American clergymen accompanied their parishioners into battle on a voluntary basis. In the French and Indian Wars men of the cloth went into the battles and suffered with the soldiers while ministering to their spiritual needs. In the Revolutionary War, Dr. Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard, voluntarily accompanied the ragged little Army in its fight for freedom. Most of the State Militia serving in the Revolution brought their own clergymen with them. During those dark discouraging years, the contribution of these brave clergymen in keeping alive the faith of their men weighed heavily in the success that was to come. In the 170 years that have followed, Ministers, Priests, and Rabbis have been at hand to counsel the soldiers, to hold religious services in chapels and fields, to minister to the dying and to console the bereaved. Their lot has often been fraught with difficulties; other duties have been assigned to them so that they were hard put to find time for their religious work, and at times some religious organizations frowned on their work as giving sanction to the evils of war. But today the Corps of Chaplains has a protected status better than ever before in its history. Recent statistics on World War II reveal that 54 Army Chaplains have been killed in action, 53 have died from non-battle causes, 194 have been wounded, 17 of these twice and two thrice. Nineteen are still listed as detained by the Japanese, in addition to seven who were rescued and three who were known to have died in enemy hands. A total of 900 decorations have been awarded to 705 chaplains in recognition of their work. Congress recently voted authority for promoting chaplains to the rank of major general, but, except for the prior Chief of Chaplains, that authority has not been exercised. We urge, on this 170th anniversary, that the present Chief of Chaplains, Brig. Gen. Luther

D. Miller, be elevated to that rank and that other chaplains with heavy responsibilities be so recognized.

Provost Marshal General—Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Provost Marshal General, this week announced that as a reward for aiding the United States to prosecute the war against Germany and Japan 1,500 members of Italian Service units will be repatriated to Italy in the next three months.

In making the announcement Gen. Lerch pointed out that Army policy prohibits Italian prisoners from visiting relatives in the United States.

"The only circumstances under which relatives may visit with prisoners are those in which the relative is a wife, child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt or uncle of the prisoner," the General said, "and then only at the camp at which the prisoner is held and after receiving the approval of the camp commander."

NAVY NURSE CORPS. Officers of the Nurse Corps will now wear the WAVE grey seersucker uniform in lieu of the traditional white ward duty uniform in all medical activities beyond the Hawaiian Islands and aboard all hospital ships. Activities testing these uniforms have reported that they are admirably adapted to climatic conditions and to laundry facilities in the forward areas.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has issued a new bulletin—NavMed 836—"Instructions for nurses proceeding to activities in the Pacific." The bulletin is designed to provide each nurse assigned overseas with adequate, efficient, standardized equipment so that she will be prepared for all duty and travel conditions.

Lt. Comdr. Ruth B. Dunbar, (NC), USN, has arrived in the Philippines in charge of the first group of Navy Nurses to return to the island since liberation. The nurses are busy with patients in a large fleet hospital, under direction of Capt. E. B. Taylor, (MC), USN.

Lt. Evelyn P. Stotz, (NC), USNR, has returned from duty in Australia and New Guinea and joins Capt. Sue S. Dauser's staff in the Nurse Corps Office, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Lt. Norma L. Heuple, (NC), USN, has returned from the Russell Islands and will report to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

Lt. Alice G. Womble, (NC), USN, has reported at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. She will supervise the Navy Nurses under instruction in psychiatry at

The Monterey Peninsula Country Club

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Del Monte Forest, California

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General James Harbord suggested the idea. He told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company that it would be a wonderful thing for officers in the service to be able to look forward to a place where they could go and live in a healthful, all-year-round climate, and enjoy the way of life that they appreciate most, at a reasonable cost.

He said that the Monterey Peninsula was known by a very great many Army Officers because of the Army Post there, and that it was loved by everyone who knew it, and he thought the Peninsula was the proper place for such a development. The General pointed out that all officers in the Army and Navy face definite retirement at a certain age and that the wise ones prepare for that period while they are still in active service.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club. The property faces the Pacific Ocean,



along the Seventeen Mile Drive, and runs back into the Del Monte Forest. The clubhouse, designed by Clarence Tantau, is beautiful and commodious. The golf course is perhaps the most popular of the famous courses on the Peninsula. There are excellent tennis courts, a beautiful swimming pool, and along the waterfront and the fairways are innumerable homes of members. The project was so successful that there are more civilian members than retired officers. There are approximately four hundred active members today.

There are many beautiful building sites available. The Club is a proprietary club. An applicant first has to be elected and then purchases his home site and membership at the same time. The average price of a home site and membership ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and the dues are \$5 a month. Terms as desired, with 5% interest on deferred payments. There are a few attractive homes available.

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St. Elizabeth's Hospital, relieving Lt. (jg) Lucille H. Law, (NC), USN, now assigned to U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Lt. Martha N. Blackman, (NC), USN, is the recipient of a Letter of Commendation from the Commander, Service Force, United States Pacific Fleet for "meritorious service in the line of her profession as a Nurse on board a United States hospital ship sailing in enemy waters from November, 1943 to December, 1944." Lieutenant Blackman is now serving at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California. Her ship was with the Fleet at Tarawa, Roi-Namur, Eniwetok, Saipan, Guam, and Pelelieu.

► **NAVY SUPPLY CORPS.** The youngest of three salvage yards in the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., hasn't cost the Navy a cent during 13 months of operation but has saved more than \$318,000.

A constant source of critically needed materials located conveniently on a main artery of Naval Base traffic, the yard was started from scratch and the great majority of buildings and machinery were built from salvaged materials at no expense to the Government. The yard has never had a Naval appropriation.

Of the amount saved, by reclamation and repair of discarded materials, 78.9 per cent, or more than \$251,000, was realized from four primary sources—waste paper, discarded lumber, packing boxes and pallets.

The officer in charge, responsible to Capt. W. D. Sharp, (SC), USN-Ret., Director of Supply, Fifth Naval District, is Lt. William F. DuComb, (SC), USNR. He came to the Navy from student life, having been graduated in 1942 from the Graduate School of Business, Harvard University. The first officer in charge was Lt. (jg) William H. Coleman, (SC), USNR.

Through processes which its staff has developed, the Navy's fuel oil reclaiming plant at Craney Island, in the Elizabeth River off Norfolk, Va., has salvaged more than 5,000,000 gallons of specification boiler fuel oil from sludges since its establishment two years ago. Craney is an annex of the Norfolk Naval Supply Depot, whose supply officer in command is Rear Adm. Malcolm G. Slarrow, (SC), U.S.N., Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia. This salvage has saved the nation's taxpayers \$325,000, including applicable freight, according to Capt. H. R. Dye, (SC), U.S.N., (Ret.), officer in charge of the Depot's Petroleum Pool. Lt. Comdr. A. H. Bamman, U.S.N.R., is the Depot's Petroleum Liaison Officer.

► **NAVY WOMEN'S RESERVE.** Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, U.S.N.R., Director of the Women's Reserve, this week paid high tribute to America's WAVES for the splendid job they have done in aiding the United States and allied war effort.

"Members of the Women's Reserve take pride in the completion of another year of service and in their contribution to the Navy's job ashore which makes possible the magnificent achievements of the fleet in the war against Japan," said Captain McAfee. "As recruiting for the Women's Reserve is increased to meet new demands in the Hospital Corps and other types of duty, we welcome more and more women to join us in this opportunity for patriotic service."

Captain McAfee said that in working toward the ultimate victory WAVES are also recognizing their obligation to help decide what kind of a world that victory is going to make possible.

"May our fourth year of service bring us all closer to a united world at peace in which the hopes, efforts and sacrifices of these war years will see their fulfillment," the Captain concluded.



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

THE Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift entertained at a farewell party Monday evening at the Barracks in compliment to Brig. Gen. DeWitt Peck and Mrs. Peck. General Peck, after serving two and a half years as Assistant Commandant, is leaving for overseas duty, and departed Wednesday. Monday's party was a buffet supper served in the large garden of the Commandant's house, and a feature of the evening was the weekly concert of the Marine Band at the adjacent parade ground. Some sixteen or more guests were asked to bid God-speed to General Peck. He and Mrs. Peck were also honored at a supper party Sunday evening which followed their return from a week-end jaunt together and which was given by Col. Donald J. Kendall, USMC, and Mrs. Kendall at their quarters at the barracks.

General Vandegrift was also host during the week at a luncheon in compliment to Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, USMC, who is now en route to San Diego, after serving in the Pacific.

Another party for Gen. and Mrs. Peck before their departure was that at which Mrs. J. Howard Fellows, wife of Brig. Gen. Fellows, USMC, was hostess at her home in California St., at which were present also a group of young people. Among the latter were Miss Elizabeth Peck, daughter of the honor guests, Miss Beve Fellows, daughter of the hostess and her classmate at the Madeira School, Miss Barbara Caldwell, who is entering Smith College this fall.

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch and Vice Adm. and Mrs. Marc A. Mitscher were guests of honor of the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Air Station at Anacostia, Capt. Stanton Dunlap, USN, and Mrs. Dunlap and the officers of the station and their wives, the occasion, a welcome to Admiral Mitscher just returned from a mission overseas, where he was commander of Task Force 58 and of his taking over the duties of Admiral Fitch as deputy chief of Naval Operations



MRS. JOHN HOWARD LANKESTER

who before her marriage 21 July in Leicester, England, to Maj. Lankester, Royal Army Medical Corps, was Miss Mary Burnett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ward Burnett, USA.

for Air.

Admiral Fitch is the newly appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, and commandant of the Severn River Naval Command, succeeding Rear Adm. John R. Beardall.

Among the 300 or more guests at the party Saturday evening were besides ranking officers of the Services, Senators

(Please turn to Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

ON Saturday, 28 July, at 8:00 P.M., Miss Virginia June Lewis, daughter of Mrs. George Chase Lewis and the late Colonel Lewis, USA, was married to Capt. Harrison Alger Epperson, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howard Epperson of Sioux City, Iowa. The ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church in Mount Vernon, New York, a double ring ceremony.

A program of nuptial music was given by Miss Gloria Armstrong, soprano, and Mr. John Creighton Murray, concert violinist. The church was decorated with ferns and white gladiolas, and was lighted with candles.

The bride's only sister, Mrs. C. Russell Phelps, was her honor attendant. Her other attendants were Miss Mary Taylor of Garden City, L. I., Miss Elizabeth Terry of Roanoke, Va., Miss Elizabeth Creighton Murray of Forest Hills, L. I., Mrs. Woodbridge Strong, Miss Gloria Armstrong, Miss Dona Walton, Miss Edwina Feigenspan, and Miss Marjorie Stoddard, all of New York.

The best man was his future brother-in-law, Lt. Clement Russell Phelps, USNR, now stationed at Annapolis, Md.

Chaplain J. Burt Webster, USA, and the Rev. Melvin J. Joachim officiated at the ceremony.

Ushers for Captain Epperson were Messrs. Preston Neilson, Schuyler Lawrence, Sgt. Dudley Stoddard, Lt. William Woods, USNR, and Messrs. Herbert Pfahler, Robert Dallery, Arthur Boal, jr., and Lt. Robert Strong, AUS.

The bride was given in marriage by Col. Chauncey B. Humphrey of East Patchogue, L. I. She wore an heirloom wedding gown which had been worn by her great aunt, Lady Melvin-Jones, at Buckingham Palace and at the coronation of King George V in Westminster Abbey. It is made of old ivory silk brocade, the V-neckline edged with heirloom rosepoint lace, and a tight fitting bodice and full skirt extending into a train. A panel of rosepoint lace superimposed on her veil of illusion, fell from a coronet of the lace which has been worn by members of the bride's family at the courts of Europe. She carried an old fashioned bouquet of cream-colored roses.

A reception was held at the home of the bride in Mount Vernon, the house was decorated with ferns and gladiolas.

Maj. Gen. George Wesley Griner, jr., USA, and Mrs. Griner of Chapel Hill, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive Mabry, to Dr. Irvin Hilary Griffin.

Miss Griner attended American University, Washington, D. C., for two years and was a member of the June graduating class of the University of North Carolina. She is a member of Delta Gamma Fraternity. The bride-elect's father is serving in the Pacific area.

Dr. Griffin is the son of Mrs. Rufus J. Griffin and the late Dr. Griffin of Moundville, Alabama. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Alabama where he was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity. He received his M.D. from Tulane and is a member of Phi Phi medical fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick Watter of Essex Fells, and South Newfane, Vt., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carlene Watter to Maj.

Albert E. Stoll, jr., AC, son of Mrs. Paul W. Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo. and Albert E. Stoll of Independence, Mo.

Miss Watter attended Sweet Briar College, Virginia and Barnard College in New York City. She is a member of the class entering Cornell Medical College in October.

Major Stoll, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of January 1943, recently returned to the United States after sixteen months service in the Mediterranean Theatre.

Miss Clara Manetta White, daughter of C.W.O. William Carter White, Band Leader, U. S. Regular Army, and formerly principal of the Army Music School at Washington, D. C., and Robert Louis Scholz who served recently as a Lieutenant, AUS, were married Saturday evening, 28 July, at a candle light service in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governor's Island.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, had her sister, Mrs. James Clinton Hebb, jr., of Washington, D. C., as matron of honor. Miss Clare Monahan and Miss Jean Hebb were the bridesmaids.

Pvt. William E. White, brother of the bride, a student at the United States Military Academy Prep School was the best man, and the ushers were Capt. Wayland S. Griffith and Capt. James C. Logan.

A reception followed the ceremony at the quarters of the bride's father on Governor's Island.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ward Burnett of New York City announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Burnett to Maj. John Howard Lankester, Royal Army Medical Corps, on the twenty-first of July, in Leicester, England.

The wedding was solemnized in Saint Mary's Church, Knighton Grange Road, at two-thirty o'clock, and the ceremony was read by Archdeacon C. L. Matthews.

In the absence of her father, the bride was given away by Miss Dorothy Rutherford.

Dr. Arthur Leslie Lankester, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, carrying white roses, wore a princess wedding gown of white faille taffeta. The veil was held in place by a coronet of rose-point lace.

A reception followed at Sandford, the home of Doctor Lankester's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lankester. The occasion was also their golden wedding anniversary.

Major Lankester is on duty in the Western Command Headquarters, Chester, England.

Following his relief from active duty, Dr. and Mrs. Lankester will be at home at Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey, England.

Col. and Mrs. Elmer Anderson Dean announce the engagement of their daughter, Eunice Earle, to Mr. George Christian Grote, son of Mrs. Martha Grote, of New York City.

The wedding will take place in August in the Little Church Around the Corner in New York City.

Mrs. Kendall Kerfoot Smith of New York and 400 N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Calif., has announced the betrothal of her daughter, Constance Blair Smith, to Maj. Harcourt Hervey, jr., AUS, son of Brig. Gen. Harcourt Hervey, AUS, and Mrs. Hervey of Los Angeles.

The bride-elect, daughter of the late Dr. Smith, professor of the classics at Brown and Harvard universities, was graduated from Westover School, Middlebury, Ct., and attended U. C. Berkeley.

Major Hervey attended the same university, where he was a Psi Upsilon. Major Hervey, a member of the General Staff Corps, is serving in the Pacific area

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

30 July 1945

Rear Adm. Clifford Van Hook has been visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dortch, widow of Capt. Isaac Dortch, USN, at her home on Prince George St.

Cdr. and Mrs. William Church and their two children are visiting Comdr. Church's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Albert Church at their home on Shaw St.

Mrs. Roscoe, wife of Comdr. David Roscoe, USN, gave a supper party last Wednesday at her home on Lafayette Ave. in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Roger Mermod.

Capt. Earl R. Morrissey, USN, left recently for a short tour of duty in Europe.

Mrs. South, widow of the late Col. H. D. South, USMC, arrived from the West Coast last week to visit her daughter and son-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. McEntee at their quarters on Perry Circle.

Lt. Philip Willkie, USNR, son of the late Mr. Wendell Willkie, was the guest last week of Capt. and Mrs. P. V. H. Weems of Randall Court.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ridgely Gaither have arrived from Ft. Benning, Ga., for a visit of two weeks with Mrs. Gaither's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bassford. General Gaither is Commandant of the Paratrooper School at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mrs. Ogden, wife of Comdr. James R. Ogden, USN, and her children Ann and Billy, have returned from the West Coast and are living with Mrs. Ogden's mother, Mrs. William J. King of Prince George St.

Lt. S. M. Decker, jr., son of Lt. Comdr. S. M. Decker of Annapolis, has returned and will be on duty at the Post Graduate School this coming year. Lt. Decker with his wife and children will make their home on Shipwright St.

Mrs. Daniel Banks, mother of Maj. John M. Banks, USA, has returned from West Point and Long Island, N. Y., where she has been visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Marbury White have returned from a visit to their son, Lt. Horace R. White, USN, and his family at Groton, Conn. Lt. White is leaving soon for the Pacific.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

28 July 1945

A buffet supper for officers of the Artillery Section, First US Army, and their ladies was held at 7 o'clock the evening of 25 July at Fort Jackson. The officer's club of 12th Detachment, Second Army, was the scene of the party which featured as a phase of amusement a large cartoon depicting events which the officers witnessed in the ETO and their anticipated action in the Pacific theater. At the conclusion of the buffet supper dancing to the music of the 240th AGF was enjoyed. Attending the party were the artillery commander, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart and Mrs. Hart, Miss Virginia Hart, Col. and Mrs. Miller O. Perry, Col. Devere Armstrong, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Reeves, Lt. Col. and Mrs. James A. Scott, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Howard E. Derby, Maj. and Mrs. Delbert L. Bristol, Maj. and Mrs. Nelson C. Works, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton, Maj. E. Bruce January, Maj. Thomas H. McClung, Maj. Waldemar A. Soli, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Aymett, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh H. Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. Lester C. Farwell, Capt. Hugh K. Stevenson, Capt. Harry H. Sprute and Lieut. D. B. Wilson.

Gifts of engraved silver spoons were presented by the section to Capt. and Mrs. Farwell and Lt. and Mrs. Wilson, both couples recently married.

Chaplain James M. Copeland, captain, veteran of four D-Day invasions in the Africa and European theater, wearer of six bronze battle stars and with three years overseas service as chaplain of the 531st Engineer Shore Patrol regiment to his credit, has been assigned here as chaplain of the Army Service Forces personnel replacement depot. He is originally from Chester, S. C. and of Methodist denomination, held pastorates in Webster and Jacksonville, Fla. prior to entry on active duty.

Lt. J. M. Davis, formerly of Omaha, Neb., commands the 3412th Ordnance Maintenance Battalion, Second Army, recently assigned to Fort Jackson under the army's redeployment plan. The 3412th returned to the states this spring after 26 months in the Persian Gulf

Command where they serviced vehicles carrying supplies to Russia under lend-lease. Their stations in Iran ranged from the cold, snowy Northernmost terminus of the supply route, Kasvin, to Andimeshk, hot box of Iran in the heart of the desert.

The 170th Anniversary of the founding of the Army Chaplain's corps was observed at Fort Jackson by a thirty-minute broadcast Saturday from the post radio studio, featuring activities of army chaplains. Chaplain Hamilton H. Kellogg, who heads First Army chaplains participated on the program. Chaplain Frank R. Jenkins is post chaplain and Chaplain Woodrow R. Jones chaplain of 12th Detachment, Second Army.

CAMP LEE, VA.

1 Aug. 1945

The following officers have been assigned recently to the Staff and Faculty of The Quartermaster School: Lt. Col. Clarence L. Burress and Mark H. Johnson; Capt. David A. Noble; 1st Lts. David Lackman and George C. Wakefield, jr.; 2nd Lts. Walter C. Bauder, James E. Dye, William C. Gillen, Joseph E. Mateer, Edward E. McDaniels, Earl G. Neas, Lyon C. Orser, Louis J. Welmar, and Cedric H. Thomas; and CWO Maurice Michael.

The Army Nurse is "the symbol of home to her soldier patients, and the precious thread that connects them with their loved ones." Lt. Col. James F. Waddill, Chief of Medical Service at Camp Lee's ASF Regional Hospital, declared at graduation exercises of Class 9 of the Third Service Command Nurses' Training Center at The Quartermaster School on 29 July.

"Your kindness, sympathy and understanding are something you alone can give, and in many instances are more important than any medicine that can be administered," the Colonel told the graduates.

"The hardships, difficulties and trials of this war have been shared with admirable patience, fortitude and endurance by the Army Nurse," the speaker asserted, adding that the Corps was "daily adding glorious chapters to its history."

The speaker was introduced by Col. L. L. Cobb, School Commandant, who commended the officer-nurses for having "volunteered to come here, trading a position professionally respected and edifying, for the anonymity of second-lieutenant's bars."

The prize to the outstanding student was presented to 2nd Lt. Elaine F. McLean, of Hazleton, Pa., by 1st Lt. James A. Lloyd, director of military training at the center.

The following officers of the Staff and Faculty of the School have been transferred recently to other assignments: Col. Thomas J. Chrisman; Lt. Col. James F. Seals and Aubrey E. Strode; Capt. William L. Anderson, Oscar R. Garvin, and Albert R. Merritt; 1st Lt. Charles W. Foster; 2nd Lts. William H. Grimditch, jr., and Maurice R. Kirkwood; and CWO Lee G. Perry.

(Please turn to Page 1493)

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

where his father, Gen. Hervey, also is on active duty.

The wedding will take place upon Major Hervey's return to this country.

White stephanotis, stock and gladioli in tall floor baskets, palms and white tapers in wrought iron candelabra decorated the Post Chapel at Fort Sam Houston for the wedding, 16 July, of Miss Mimi Gallagher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ferdinand Gallagher, and Capt. Barnard Clark White, CAC, AUS. Chaplain Felix F. Burant officiated at the double ring ceremony.

Sgt. R. B. Burke, organist, played a program of nuptial selections and accompanied the soloist, Sgt. C. J. Robinson.

Barnard Ray White of Paradise, Utah, was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Lt. Col. Fillmore Kenneth Mearns and Maj. Donald C. Downen.

Miss Helen Gallagher was her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. Omar S. Budge of Logan, Utah, sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor, Miss Laurie Anne Gallagher, another sister of the

bride, was the junior bridesmaid.

Rosepoint lace edged the square neckline of the bride's ivory satin gown. The fitted bodice had long pointed sleeves and a dropped waistline. The full skirt extended into a long train. Her long veil of imported bridal illusion was attached to a coronet of orange blossoms and extended beyond the length of the train of her gown. She carried a bouquet of orchids. In the absence of her father, who is overseas, the bride was given in marriage by Col. Frank L. K. LaFlamme, who is an old friend of the family.

At the reception held in the Fort Sam Houston Officers' Club, the receiving line stood in front of the mantel which was decked with stephanotis, gladioli and bouvardia.

The wedding ring cake embossed with miniature spun sugar callas was served by Mesdames D. I. Sultan and William Hood Simpson. At the coffee service were Mrs. Frank L. K. LaFlamme and Miss Mary Genevieve O'Donnell, sister of Mrs. Gallagher from Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Milan G. Weber listed the name of the guests in the bride's book.

Music for the reception was played by Cpl. W. N. Simon and his string ensemble from Randolph Field.

Captain and Mrs. White will leave by plane for Coronado, Calif., where they will be guests in the Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marchand of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Marilyn to Capt. James D. Moore, on Thursday, 12 July, at the Chapel, West Point, N. Y. Chaplain John B. Walthour officiating.

Captain Moore was graduated from West Point in the class of January 1943. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Moore of Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Marchand was a former hockey and soccer coach at the Military Academy for many years.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an ivory satin gown with a long train, and a veil attached to a crown head-piece of pearls. She carried a bouquet of gardenias and bridlewreath.

Mrs. Donald H. Baumer, sister of the bride was matron of honor. Mrs. Margaret Welsh Orr was bridesmaid.

Best man for the bridegroom was Lt. Col. Donald H. Baumer, USMA class '40, brother-in-law of the bride, and recently returned from overseas. Ushers were Capt. A. L. Shelton, another brother-in-law of the bride; Maj. John Baker, Maj. Leon Hammerly, USMA, class 1942. Capt. Clu Bishop, USMA, class Jan. 1943.

Following the wedding a breakfast was served in the Officers' Club, where Mrs. Moore was formerly a secretary.

Mrs. Ethel Craig Ganahl, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John White Craig, and widow of Maj. Alfred Laing Ganahl, class of '15 at West Point, was married to Mr. Thomas Kavanaugh Boggs, at high noon Saturday, 28 July in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Mr. Boggs is the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Crozier Boggs of Pittsburgh, Penna. and the brother of Mrs. Willard Berman of San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Alva Craig Wolff of Long Island, New York, cousin of the bride and Mr. Wyndham H. Stopford of London, England, brother-in-law of the bride, were the attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Boggs will make their home in New York, N. Y.

Army and Navy Journal

August 4, 1945

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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)
and Representatives and other officials with members of residential society.

Lt. Harry Stimson, USNR, has returned to this country from two years' service in the Pacific, and was joined on the West Coast by Mrs. Stimson. They have now come on to Winchester, Va., their home to enjoy his leave. Mrs. Stimson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Byrd, entertained for them at a dinner party at their home, The Cligg, on the Shenandoah River.

Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, wife of the newly appointed Under Secretary of the Navy, is spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, widow of the former chairman of the American Red Cross at her country home, Peacock Point in Locust Valley, Long Island. Mrs. Gates' sister, Mrs. Ward Cheney, wife of Comdr. Cheney, now in the Pacific, is also there occupying her own house, built on the estate. Both are sisters of Col. F. Trubee Davison, former Assistant Secretary of War for Air, now head of the Army Air Forces special projects. Mrs. Gates is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Endicott Peabody, head of Groton School. She in her way, is carrying on the work of her late father, in the Red Cross and has her desk at the offices of the Eastern Area in Alexandria, Va.

Anchored off Eighth St. and Maine Ave., the trim yacht, "Mako," serves Comdr. Thorne Donnelley, on duty in the Navy Department, for a summer retreat. Mrs. Donnelley and daughter, Naoma, meanwhile have gone to Lake Forest, their former home near Chicago, for the "heated term." They occupy an apartment at Cathedral Ave. and 39th St., during the winter.

Army Air Forces Day was celebrated Wednesday at Bolling Field by a review (Please turn to Next Page)



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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)
before Col. William L. Boyd, commanding officer; a presentation of awards including the Distinguished Flying Cross, and an exhibition of planes, to which the public was invited. Mrs. Boyd took an active part in welcoming guests and Capt. Harry L. Heintzelmann 3d, was largely responsible for the success of the gala event.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Tracy, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Tracy and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah, the latter, a sister of Mrs. Tracy, were in Newark, N. J. Sunday, Mrs. Tracy to christen the destroyer, USS William Maxwell Wood, named for her grandfather, the late Medical Director, USN, first Surgeon General of the Navy, and fifth chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Dept.

Mrs. Frederic Hosmer Cooke with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Stone, jr., and Miss Betsy Dissinger, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Dissinger, have returned to Washington after a jaunt of ten days to Atlantic City.

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear has returned to Washington after his tour of duty in Europe and is with Mrs. Lear, who met him in Boston, and is now established in the Capital City.

Gen. H. B. Lewis has also come back from two years in the European theatre, and before establishing himself in Washington, he made a flying trip to Berkeley, Calif., to visit his parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Lewis. Returning with Gen. Lewis from abroad, was Col. Richard T. McDonnell, who went overseas at the same time. He has joined Mrs. McDonnell at the Kennedy-Warren.

Maj. John G. Milliken has also returned and joined Mrs. Milliken, who has been staying with Mrs. Leslie Carter, whose husband, Colonel Carter, recently returned from abroad but has since left for an undisclosed assignment. The son- and daughter-in-law of General Milliken were also in Washington to greet him upon his arrival, as the former, Maj. Jack Milliken, is on duty at the near-by U. S. Military Academy.

Service Orders

Effective 1 August officers of all the services detailed for duty in services other than their own will be issued initial travel orders from their own service to other installations, under a new policy adopted by the War and Navy Departments.

The original service will also provide for transportation for the initial trip to any other service. However, while officers are on duty with services other than their own, travel orders will be issued by that service.

U. S. War Roundup

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 616, 28 July—The LSM-59 has been lost in the Okinawa area as the result of enemy action. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

The SC-521 has been lost as the result of a marine disaster in the South Pacific area. There were no casualties.

GEN. WEDEMEYER'S HQ., CHINA

27 July—United States Fourteenth Air Force P-51's swept the West River from Kungong to Samshui on 25-26 July, destroying eight boats and damaging 279 vessels.

28 July—Missions of Fourteenth Air Force P-51's on 26 July strafed enemy transport debarking troops at Anking, on the Yangtze River in southern Anhwei Province, killing approximately 100 Japanese. Twenty-eight boats were damaged in the Anking dock area.

29 July—B-25's and P-51's of the Fourteenth Air Force continued to hammer enemy shipping in the Kan River valley on 28 July, destroying twenty-five boats and damaging forty-seven. Sixty-seven Japanese-occupied buildings were destroyed and three damaged and three gasoline storage areas set on fire.

31 July—In French Indo-China P-38's swept targets from the delta area to Vinh. They hit one 200-foot boat and damaged a seventy-five-foot barge and three locomotives.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., PACIFIC

27 July—Japan: Despite adverse weather, Seventh Air Force heavy bombers from Okinawa cratered runways at Kikai Island in the Ryukyus and struck the important Tsuiki air center in northern Kyushu.

28 July—Asiatic Coast: Reconnaissance units of the Seventh Fleet, maintaining our blockade of the Asiatic coast, fired and damaged railway installations and rolling stock in French Indo-China, while farther south, along the Malay coast, a lugger and a barge were destroyed and two freighters and a tug set afire.

29 July—Borneo: Our ground, air and naval attacks continue the reduction of enemy troops on Borneo. Thirteenth and Australian Air Force bombers of all categories hit enemy airdromes and installations over a wide area. Runways were cratered in the Kuching area.

30 July—Japan: Our Far East Air Forces report more than 700 Okinawa-based bomber and fighter sorties over the Empire on 27 and 28 July.

Escorted heavy units covered freight yards at the important seaport of Kagoshima in southern Kyushu, hitting warehouses, fuel supplies and the nearby Yoshimi iron works. Smoke billowed 8,000 feet from resulting fires and explosions. Other heavy bombers scored damaging hits on a battleship and aircraft carrier at Kure, on southern Honshu.

31 July—Japan: Despite adverse weather, over 500 sorties were flown by Far East Air Forces planes over the Japanese Empire on 29 July. On Kyushu the main targets were airdromes, harbor installations, railroads and industry. Slipways and drydocks were hit, factories, fuel dumps and hangars were left aflame, and a parked plane was destroyed.

1 Aug.—New Guinea-Bismarcks-Solomons: The Sixth Australian Division is maintaining steady pressure along a broad front against enemy groups in the Maprik-Sepik River area.

ADM. NIMITZ HQ., PACIFIC

No. 444, 25 July—Further information concerning attacks by United States and British carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet on shipping, airfields and installations in the Inland

Sea area on 24 July show that the following destruction and damage was inflicted on the enemy by United States carrier aircraft. The tabulation below includes damage previously reported for strikes by U. S. carrier aircraft on that date.

Aircraft—18 shot down, 21 destroyed on the ground, 53 damaged on the ground.

Combatant shipping—Heavily damaged: The converted battleship Hyuga, The heavy cruiser Tone, A light cruiser of the Kumatsuki class, The aircraft carrier Amagi, One destroyer; Moderately damaged: The converted battleship Ise, The heavy cruiser Aoba, The light cruiser Oyodo, The aircraft carrier Katsuragi, One gunboat; Slightly damaged: The battleship Haruna, One old heavy cruiser, The aircraft carrier Aso, The light aircraft carrier Hosho. The escort aircraft carrier Kalyo, Two destroyers, One midget submarine.

Merchant Shipping—Sunk: One medium cargo vessel, One medium oiler, Three small cargo vessels, One tug, Five luggers; Damaged: Three medium cargo vessels, Seven small cargo vessels, Many luggers.

Ground Installations—Destroyed: Nine locomotives, One small factory near Hamamatsu, Two radio stations near Hamamatsu; Damaged: Five locomotives, Three Eppa warehouses, One power plant, One roundhouse, One oil farm, Hangars, A storage building, Shop buildings and factories.

No report of our own losses is yet available.

The following destruction and damage including that previously reported was inflicted 24 July by British carrier airmen operating with the Third Fleet.

Aircraft—21 destroyed on the ground, 57 damaged on the ground.

Shipping—Sunk: One medium cargo vessel, Four small cargo vessels, Five junks; Probably Sunk: One escort aircraft carrier of the Koba-class, One small freighter, One junk; Damaged: One old destroyer, One train ferry, One large cargo ship, Three medium cargo ships, Four small cargo ships, 16 junks, 12 luggers, 11 barges, One speedboat, Two ships on the ways, Hangars, Buildings, Airfield installations, Radio and radar stations and an aircraft factory damaged.

Eight British planes and 12 pilots and aircrewmen were lost. All of the targets of British aircraft were in the East Shikoku-Owakayama-Fukuyama area.

No. 445, 26 July—Avengers of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing on 25 July bombed and rocketed a radar station on Amami Island in the Ryukyus, damaging four buildings and a number of huts.

No. 446, 27 July—Carrier aircraft of the United States Third Fleet and of the British Carrier Task Force operating with the Third Fleet renewed their attacks on targets in the Inland Sea region at dawn today, 28 July.

Although weather conditions were extremely unfavorable, United States and British carrier aircraft carried out widespread attacks on enemy shipping and installations in the Inland Sea region on 25 July. They inflicted punishing damage on the enemy whose airborne resistance continued to be light.

The following damage and destruction was inflicted on the enemy by United States carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet in strikes on 25 July. (The tabulations in this and the paragraph immediately following include damage previously reported for strikes by carrier aircraft on 25 July.)

Aircraft—Three shot down near our ships, 15 shot down over the targets, 61 destroyed on the ground, 68 damaged on the ground.

Shipping—Destroyed: Nine vessels ag-

gregating 8,000 tons, as follows: 2 medium freighters, 2 small freighters, 5 luggers; Damaged: 33 vessels aggregating 22,000 tons, as follows: One destroyer, Three medium cargo vessels, Three small cargo vessels, Three small oilers, 25 luggers and small craft.

Ground Installations—Destroyed: Nine locomotives; Damaged: Six locomotives, 20 hangars, Two gas trucks, A copper smelter at Saganoseki, Many railway stations, Bridges, Roundhouses and railroad tunnels.

The following destruction and damage was inflicted by British carrier airmen operating with the Third Fleet in their strikes in the Inland Sea region on 25 July.

Aircraft—Three shot down near our ships, Seven damaged on the ground.

Shipping—Destroyed: Two small cargo vessels, Eight tugs, Junks, Luggers and small craft; Probably Sunk: One small coastal cargo vessel, One dredge, One junk, One lugger; Damaged: One large cargo vessel, Three medium cargo vessels, Five small cargo vessels, Six small coastal cargo vessels, One small oiler, Two corvettes, Six luggers and junks.

Ground installations—Damaged or Destroyed: Four buildings at Tokushima, Hangars, A lighthouse, A radio station, Wharves at Kushimoto, Three factories, Other buildings.

Our losses in combat for the fast carriers on 25 July were 10 U. S. aircraft and five pilots and two British aircraft.

Further information concerning attacks on targets in the Inland Sea area by United States carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet on 24 July show that additional damage not previously announced was inflicted on the enemy. The following tabulation lists the revised totals for damage done on that date by U. S. carrier aircraft including damage previously reported.

Aircraft—Three shot down near our ships, 10 shot down over the targets, 40 destroyed on the ground, 80 damaged on the ground.

Merchant Shipping—Destroyed: 53 vessels aggregating 17,000 tons as follows: One medium cargo vessel, One freighter transport, Five small cargo vessels, One tug, 45 luggers; Damaged: 86 vessels aggregating 38,000 tons as follows: Eight medium freighters, Nine small freighters, 69 luggers and small craft.

Combatant Shipping—Damaged: 22 warships aggregating 258,000 tons plus the hull of the unfinished aircraft carrier also as follows: Seriously Damaged: A battleship of the Ise-class, The aircraft carrier Amagi, An unidentified aircraft carrier, The heavy cruiser Aoba, The light cruiser Oyodo, The light cruiser Kuma, The gunboat Settsu, Two destroyers, Moderately Damaged: A battleship of the Ise-class, The aircraft carrier Katsuragi, One destroyer, One destroyer transport; Slightly Damaged: The battleship Haruna, The light aircraft carrier Hosho, The escort aircraft carrier Kalyo, The gunboat Fuji, One old heavy cruiser, Two destroyer escorts, Two submarines, The unfinished aircraft carrier Aso.

Ground Installations—Destroyed: 16 locomotives; Damaged: Five locomotives, 20 hangars, Four radio stations, Four oil tanks, Four electric trains, Roundhouses at Hamamatsu, Barracks, Warehouses, Power plants and factories.

Thirty-two U. S. aircraft and 35 U. S. pilots and aircrewmen of the Third Fleet were lost in combat on this date. These losses have not been previously reported.

No. 447, 28 July—Preliminary reports of damage inflicted in early strikes on 28 July by United States and British carrier aircraft operating in the Inland Sea Region show the following damage was done by U. S. Carrier Aircraft:

Heavy Combatant Shipping—Pilots reported the battleships Haruna and Ise and the cruisers Tone, Aoba and Oyodo previously damaged were left burning and that the escort aircraft carrier Kalyo again was damaged. It has been determined that the battleship Hyuga, heavily damaged by our carrier aircraft in attacks on 24 July, is now resting on the bottom with her decks amidships under water.

Other Shipping—Sunk: Three submarines; Damaged: Four destroyers, Two destroyer escorts, Two medium freighter transports, Three small freighters, One unidentified vessel.

Aircraft—One shot down near our ships, 15 shot down near the targets, 75 destroyed on the ground, 56 damaged on the ground.

No. 448, 29 July—Carrier aircraft of the United States Third Fleet and of the British Carrier Task Force operating with the Third Fleet attacked transport, airfield and other military targets in the Tokyo area at dawn today 30 July.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the United States Third Fleet and of the British Task Force operating with the Third Fleet

(Please turn to Page 1493)

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Born

ADAMS—Born at the Baptist Hospital, Jackson, Miss., 28 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Claude Martin Adams, AUS, a son, Stephen Thomas, grandson of M. Sgt. and Mrs. J. W. Myrick, USA-Ret.

ALLEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Joel Allen, a son.

ANDREAS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. William M. Andreas, a daughter.

BONDESON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 23 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard C. Bondeson, a daughter.

BONER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 23 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard C. Boner, a daughter.

BOEM—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Edward H. Boem, a daughter.

BRADY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Don C. Brady, a son.

CAMBRON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 19 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Cambron, a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Born at Ft. Riley, Kans., 22 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Colin MacLennan Campbell, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson and of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, of Watertown, N. Y. Lieutenant Campbell is overseas.

CARPENTER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 19 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Raymond J. Carpenter, a son.

CARTER—Born at Mary Lanning Municipal Hospital, Hastings, Neb., 26 July 1945, to Comdr. Beverly E. Carter, USN, executive officer of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, and Mrs. Carter (nee Josephine Hill), a son, grandson of Comdr. Patrick Hill, USN, and Mrs. Hill, and of Mrs. E. A. Carter and the late Maj. Gen. W. H. Rupertus, USMC, and Mrs. Rupertus, and of Capt. Robert Brodie, USN, and Mrs. Brodie, all of Washington, D. C., and Comdr. and Mrs. Owen Hollin Hill.

CHRISTENSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 July, to Maj. and Mrs. James O. Christenson, Ord., a son.

COCHRAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 July 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William E. Cochran, a son.

COX—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. William H. Cox, a daughter.

CULIN—Born at Tucson, Ariz., 21 June 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank L. Culin, III, USA, a daughter, Barbara Jeanne, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank L. Culin, Jr., USA, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rounie, of Tucson, Ariz.

CUNNINGHAM—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jonathan R. Cunningham, a daughter.

DICKIE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Dickie, a daughter.

DICKSON—Born at Eglin Field Station Hospital, Eglin Field, Fla., 10 July 1945, to Col. and Mrs. John R. Dickson, Ord. Dept., USA, a son, Duncan Ross Dickson.

EMERSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 23 July 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Clarence A. Emerson, a son.

EMSLIE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William R. Emslie, CWS, a daughter.

EXTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 July, to Col. and Mrs. Hugh M. Exton, a son, Hugh McClellan Exton, Jr.

FEDDERMAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 23 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Lester D. Fedderman, a son.

FINN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Milton Finn, a son.

FLATTLEY—Born at Kelly Field Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 20 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Flattley, Jr., QMC, a daughter, Helen Marene.

FLINT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard M. Flint, a daughter.

GARD—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Leonard M. Gard, a son.

GERG—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 15 July 1945, to F. O. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerg, a daughter.

GERRITYS—Born at Phillips House in Boston, Mass., recently to Lt. and Mrs. Joe Warren Gerritys, USNR, a son, Joe Warren, Jr.

GOODYEAR—Born at Walla Walla, Wash., 26 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Stephen Goodyear, MC, AUS, a son.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

GORDON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 July to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. George Gordon, Inf., a son.

GORDON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Samuel R. Gordon, a daughter.

GREEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 15 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Elmer E. Green, a son.

GREEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles E. Green, a daughter.

HARRIS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 13 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Harold E. Harris, a son.

HARRISON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Weldon O. Harrison, a daughter.

HAYES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 July 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hayes, III, CE, USA, (USMA '36), a daughter, Mary Helen Hayes, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. T. A. Pedley, Jr. Inf., and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Hayes, Ord. Dept.

HINKER—Born at Andrews Field Station Hospital, 23 July, to Col. and Mrs. Jerome Joseph Hinker, a son, Jerome Joseph, Jr.

HOLWAY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 July 1945, to B. M. 1c and Mrs. Bruce J. Holway, a daughter.

ITTE—Born at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 21 July to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles Marius Itte, a daughter.

JONES—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 25 July to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wilbur Stone Jones, a son, Wilbur Stone, Jr.

JORDAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William S. Jordan, Inf., a daughter.

KAYLOR—Born at Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, 17 Feb. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Kaylor, MC, AUS, a daughter, Anne Walker Kaylor.

KOBAL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Valentine M. Kobal, a son.

KRUSE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 July 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Ralph M. Kruse, a daughter.

LAYNE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harry Layne, Jr., AAF, a daughter.

McDOWELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur J. McDowell, MAC, a son.

MILLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Earl P. Miller, a son.

MONOHAN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Monohan, a daughter.

MOORE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 17 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert Moore, a son.

MULFORD—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Roger W. Mulford, a son.

NIELSEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 July 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Grover B. Nielson, a daughter.

NOLAN—Born 10 July 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Marshall Emerson Nolan, a son, Marshall d'Alary.

NORWOOD—Born at United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y., 21 July 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Norwood, USNR, a daughter.

O'BRIEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William R. O'Brien, a son.

O'CONNELL—Born at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Charlotte, N. C., 25 July 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. James Joseph O'Connell, Jr., USNR, a son, James Joseph O'Connell, III.

PARKER—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 13 July to Capt. and Mrs. Kelvin Blaine Parker, AUS, a son, Kelvin Blaine Parker, Jr.

PLATTS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 21 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. William T. Platts, a son.

PRATT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Wilson E. Pratt, a son.

REGGANS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. James W. Reggans, a daughter.

REYNOLDS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William L. Reynolds, a son.

ROSENBERG—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Saul Rosenberg, a daughter.

SIBLEY—Born at the Nix Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 22 July 1945, to Lt. Col. Thomas Nelson Sibley, USA, (USMA '38), and Mrs. Sibley, a son, Thomas Nelson Sibley, Jr. Lt. Col. Sibley, recently returned from Europe

with the 86th Division, is stationed at Camp Gruber, Okla.

STOCKTON—Born at Bronx Area Station Hospital, N. Y., N. Y., 27 July 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John B. Stockton, Inf., (USMA '43), a son, John Greenwell Stockton, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. L. Stockton, USA-Ret., and Col. and Mrs. A. W. Greenwell, MC, USA-Ret.

STULTS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 13 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Everett G. Stults, a son.

THARPS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Tharps, a daughter.

THOMAS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John S. Thomas, a son.

THOMPSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Fay A. Thompson, a daughter.

TRACY—Born at Stonewall Jackson Memorial Hospital, Lexington, Va., 20 July 1945, to Col. Maxwell W. Tracy, Operations Division, War Department General Staff, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kilbourne Tracy, a daughter, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, USA-Ret., Superintendent Virginia Military Institute, and Mrs. Kilbourne, and of Brig. Gen. J. P. Tracy, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Tracy.

VINCENT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 15 July 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Vincent, a son.

WANDLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 24 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Peter Q. Wandler, a son.

WATERS—Born at Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa., 25 July 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Edwin O. Waters, AC, a son, grandson of Col. Edwin V. O. Waters, USA-Ret., and Mrs. William E. Scheid, of Lancaster, O.

WILKE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Philip E. Wilke, a son.

WILKINS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Andrew J. Wilkins, a daughter.

YOTTER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 22 July 1945, to R. M. 1c and Mrs. Glenn R. Yotter, a daughter.

YOUNG—Born at Boston, Mass., 24 July 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard W. Young, USCG, (1943), a daughter, Helen Elizabeth Young, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Hingsburg, USCG, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Junyk.

ZOGLO—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1945, to R. M. 2c and Mrs. Raymond A. Zoglo, a daughter.

Married

BOGGS-GANAHL—Married in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, 28 July 1945, Mrs. Ethel Craig Ganahl, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John White Craig, and widow of Maj. Alfred Laing Ganahl, (USMA '15), to Mr. Thomas Kavanagh Boggs.

BOUCK-BURNETT—Married in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., 13 June 1945, Miss Lucille Anne Burnett to 1st Lt. Theodore L. Bouck, TC.

BUCHANAN-SHAW—Married at Chester Springs, Pa., 26 July 1945, Miss Nancy Marie Shaw, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George F. Shaw, to Ens. Thompson Podes Buchanan, USNR.

BURNELL-ROUNDS—Married in Arlington, Va., 10 July 1945, Miss Virginia Rounds to Lt. Aiden F. Burnell, USMC.

CABENE-WILSON—Married in Media, Pa., 18 July 1945, Miss Margery Merrill Wilson to Lt. Edmund Hamersley Cabene, AUS, of Hurricane Hill, Devon, Pa.

CLARK-STIMSON—Married 21 July 1945, Miss Eleanor Stimson of Seattle, Wash., to Ens. Charles Moseley Clark, USNR, of the Naval Supply Depot, Seattle.

DOWNEY-HNILICA—Married in the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, Ala., 21 July 1945, S. Sgt. Irene Hnilica, USMCR, to Lt. Robert Bradford Downey, AUS.

FARR-LAMPHIER—Married in the Methodist Church, Virginia Beach, Va., 20 July 1945, Mrs. Lois Anderson Lamphier to Lt. Gray Farr, USNR.

FEREBEE-COOPER—Married in the Parachute School Chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., 7 July 1945, Lt. Mary Elizabeth Cooper to Lt. Stephen Scott Ferebee.

FIELDS-GODBOLD—Married in Tonopah, Nev., 11 July 1945, Cpl. Margaret Julia Godbold (WAC) daughter of Florence Whilden Godbold and the late Maj. Edwin W. Godbold, 4th Cav., USA, to Lt. Lloyd George Fields, AAF, of Macon, Ga.

GOLDSMITH-DAVID—Married at the Ambassador Hotel, New York City, 28 July 1945, Miss Louise David, to S. Sgt. Maxwell H. Goldsmith, AUS.

GREENE-DEVEREUX—Married in Aron Park, Fla., 13 April 1945, Miss Kathleen Patricia Devereux to Lt. J. Donald Greene, AAF.

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JONES-TURNBULL—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., 23 July 1945, Miss Margaret Denham Turnbull to Ens. Thomas Curry Jones, USNR.

JONES-WATSON—Married in St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C., recently, Miss Rose Marguerite Watson to Lt. Herbert O. Jones.

LEFCO-WANDERMAN—Married at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, 28 July 1945, Miss Helena Clivia Wanderman to Lt. Herman Lefco, AAF, who recently returned from duty with the 8th Air Force.

LONG-BARRETT—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Smithfield, Va., 18 July 1945, Miss Ethel Seward Barrett to Lt. Moses Jefferson Long.

MacDOWELL-ARNOLD—Married in the Mount View Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colo., 4 Aug. 1945, Miss Susanne Edna Arnold, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Alan Fuller Arnold, AUS, to Capt. Donald S. MacDowell.

MAGEL-MACAULEY—Married in Demarest, N. J., at the home of the bride, 21 July 1945, Miss Joan Alan Macauley to FO Robert Wagner Magel, AAF.

MANDIBERG-GILBERT—Married at the Hotel Pierre, New York City, 25 July 1945, Miss Perle Gilbert to Lt. Arnold Mandiberg, AAF.

MATTHEWS-PARKER—Married in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, N. Y., 24 July 1945, Miss Helen Storms Parker, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Edward Parker, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Frederick Scott Matthews, USNR.

MODERY-CHURCHILL—Married in Memorial Baptist Church, Cortland, N. Y., 30 June 1945, Miss Elizabeth Grace Churchill to Lt. Marshall Roy Modery, AAF.

MOORE-MARCHAND—Married at the Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 12 July 1945, Miss Marilyn Marchand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marchand of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., to Capt. James D. Moore, USA, USMA '43.

MURRAY-CUMBY—Married in the Methodist Church, Blackstone, Va., 15 July 1945, Miss Elizabeth Rodenhizer Cumby to Lt. Philip Chase Murray, Jr., USA.

RICE-ROLFE—Married in St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn., 18 July 1945, Miss Catherine Drake Rolfe to Ens. Roger Pryor Rice, Jr., USNR.

ROBERTSON-CALDWELL—Married at Ann Arbor, Mich., 14 July 1945, Miss Una Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Dick Caldwell, to Lt. Col. Stokes Vernon Robertson, Jr., AUS.

RUTLEDGE-SCHLIEMAN—Married in St. James Cathedral, Seattle, Wash., recently, Miss Shirley B. Schlieman to Ens. Bernard J. Rutledge, USNR.

SAVILLE-MARTIN—Married at the Takoma Park Baptist Church, Takoma Park, Md., 26 July 1945, Miss Grace Elaine Martin to Lt. Donald E. Saville, AUS.

SCHOLZ-WHITE—Married at a candle light service in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, N. Y., 28 July 1945, Miss Clara Manetta White, daughter of CWO William Carter White, Band Leader, USA, to Mr. Robert Louis Scholz, formerly lieutenant AUS.

SIMER-HARRIS—Married in the Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. C., 18 July 1945, Miss Elizabeth Harris to Lt. Melbourne J. Simer, USNR.

WALMAN-CONIFF—Married at the Base Chapel, Topeka (Kans.) Army Air Field, 24 July 1945, Miss Peggy Coniff to FO James Bentley Walman, AAF.

WHITE-GALLAGHER—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 16 July 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Gallagher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Gallagher, CAC, USA, to Capt. Bernard Clark White, CAC, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Paradise, Utah.

WINN-CHILDERS—Married in the First Baptist Church, Mobile, Ala., 25 July 1945, Miss Carrie Brannon Childers to Lt. Wendell Lane Winn.

Died

ABERNETHY—Died at Summerton, SC, in her 91st year, Mrs. Anna S. Abernethy, widow of Judge B. R. Abernethy of Gonzales, Texas, a Confederate veteran. Survived by two of her six children, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Abernethy USA-Ret., of Summerton, S. C. and Mr. William S. Abernethy of Hillsdale, N. Y., and by seven grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren. Funeral service at her home in Summerton 26 July 1945 and burial at Gonzales, Texas.

BAHR—Killed in action in the Pacific Area 15 Dec. 1944 while aboard a Japanese vessel, Maj. Carl Bahr, Jr., FA (USMA '36). Survived by his parents General Carl A. Bahr, serving Overseas, and Mrs. Bahr, 1750 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., and two sisters, Katherine, and Betty Bahr.

BALDWIN—Killed in action on 15 December 1945, while being transported aboard a

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

JAPANESE PRISON VESSEL, Maj. William Perry Baldwin, USA, (USMA '37) who had been a prisoner since the fall of the Philippine Islands. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Baldwin, his only son, William Perry Baldwin, Jr., and his father, Col. Perry L. Baldwin, IGD, USA, now in Europe.

BISHOP—Killed on a Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec. 1944, Capt. Harold R. Bishop.

BREITLING—Killed in action in Pacific area, 15 Dec. 1944, while being transported aboard a Japanese vessel which was bombed. Capt. George T. Breitling, USA, (USMA '39). Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Breitling, and son, George Arthur of San Francisco, his parents Lt. Col. Joseph C. Breitling, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Leone Breitling of Newbury, Vt.

DAY—Killed in action in the Pacific Area 15 Dec. 1944, 1st Lt. Murray M. Day, FA, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray G. Day, of Temple, N. H.

DUTTON—Died of infections at the Army Hospital in Florence, Italy on 17 July, Lieut. Col. Arthur S. Dutton, MC, AUS.

FARRELL—Killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship, on 15 Dec. 1944, Capt. William Edwin Wilson Farrell, (USMA '37). Survived by his parents, Col. and Mrs. Louis Farrell of Nashville and the following brothers and sisters: Capt. Louis Farrell, Jr., CWC, now overseas; Lt. Col. Norman Farrell, Inf.; Mrs. David C. Dunlap, wife of Lt. (jg) David C. Dunlap, USNR; Mrs. Barbara J. Prueher.

FLEGER—Died on board a Japanese Prison ship from Manila to Japan on 24 Oct. 1944, Maj. Harry J. Fleeger, (USMA '31), surviving is his widow.

HASSETT—Died at Woodrow Wilson General Hospital, Staunton, Va., 25 July 1945, Col. Leonard W. Hassett, MC, USA, commanding officer of the Camp Pickett (Va.) General Hospital. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith Hassett of Blackstone, Va.

HUMPHRIES—Died at his home, 84-25 Eighty-fifth Road, Woodhaven, Queens, N. Y., 1 Aug. Col. John Darrett Humphries, Commanding officer of the Thirtieth Regiment, New York Guard.

LINDSAY—Killed in action in the Pacific area 15 Dec. 1944, while being transported aboard a Japanese vessel, Lt. Col. James R. Lindsay, Jr., FA, USA, (USMA '23), son of the late Brig. Gen. James R. Lindsay, (USMA '90) and brother of the late Lt. Gregg M. Lindsay. He is survived by his widow, Martha Briscoe Lindsay, a son, James R. Lindsay, III, of 2000 Village Grove, Louisville, Ky., and his mother, Mrs. James R. Lindsay, 2325 Glenmary Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

LOCKWOOD—Killed in action in the Pacific area, 15 Dec. 1944, while being transported aboard a Japanese vessel, Lt. Col.

Hanford N. Lockwood, Jr., FA, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillian A. Lockwood, 9½ West Walnut Ave., Westmont, N.J., and three children, Lt. Hanford N. Lockwood, 3rd, AC, (USMA '43), Willard A. Lockwood, and Miss Isabel I. Lockwood, and two grandsons. Also survived by his father Mr. Hanford N. Lockwood of Pasadena, Calif., and by three sisters, Miss Isabel W. Lockwood of Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. William G. Foland of Newark, N. J., and Dr. Marion L. Moor of Fatengark, India.

MACNAIR—Died on Japanese Prison Ship, 13 Dec. 1944, Lt. Colonel Thomas K. MacNair graduate West Point, 1933, survived by wife, Betty Ross MacNair, one son, Donald Ross MacNair, aged 9. Son of the late Donald W. MacNair and Mrs. Virginia M. MacNair. One sister, Mrs. Irving D. Townsend of Axtec, N. Mex.

MARRON—Died on board a Japanese prison ship following embarkation from Prison Camp No. 2 near Davao, Mindanao, 15 Dec. 1944. Surviving are his widow, a daughter, Irene, and two brothers, Capt. Adrian R. Marron, USN, and Capt. Raymond V. Marron, USCG.

NELSON—Died on board a Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec. 1944, Maj. Robert V. Nelson, DC, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Blanche L. Nelson, one son, Robert T. G. two daughters, Carol 7, and Marjorie 3; his father Robert A. of 3952 Twelfth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.; by his sister, Mrs. James B. Hill of Cincinnati, Ohio.

PAHL—Killed on a Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec., Maj. Howard M. Pahl.

PARRISH—Died at US Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 26 July 1945, Capt. Charles J. Parrish, USN, (USNA '13). Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Mildred Lewis Parrish and a daughter, Mildred, of 514 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and by a brother, Mr. Erle C. Parrish of Baltimore, Md.

PARSONS—Killed in action in northern Italy on 28 Dec. 1943, 2nd Lt. James Russell Parsons, 4th, of the United States Air Forces.

SIMMONDS—Killed in action on board a Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec. 1944, Lt. Col. Norman B. Simmonds, Jr., CAC. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor Powers Simmonds; three daughters, Eleanor, Anne and Mary Jane, and his son, Norman B. Simmonds, Jr., all of Brockton, Mass. Also his mother, Mrs. S. E. Simmonds of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPRAGINS—Killed in action while piloting a Flying Fortress over Germany, on or about 21 Jan. 1945, Lt. William Echols Spragins, Jr. Survived by his mother, Elizabeth McMullen Spragins of San Marino, Calif., and his father, W. E. Spragins, Huntsville, Ala. Also a cousin, Col. Robert Spragins and Maj. Gen. Oliver Echols, AAC. Lt. Spragins was a nephew of Maj. Gen. Robert Spragins, commander of the 44th Infantry Division. All are grandsons or great grandsons of the late Maj. William H. Echols of the Confederate Army.

TAYLOR—Killed in a plane crash in the Panama Canal Zone on 14 June 1945, Col. Willis R. Taylor. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Anne Adison Taylor of Garden City, N. Y.

THOMAS—Died at O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., 19 July, Mrs. Kate Shire Thomas, mother-in-law of Brig. Gen. George B. Foster, Jr., USA.

TOOP—Killed in an automobile accident in Germany on 26 July 1945, Lt. John Rawlings Toop. A daughter, Anne Rawlings, and a son, Peter Hopkins Toop survive together with Lieut. Rawlings widow.

VAN BREE—Killed in Austria 28 June 1945, Lt. Peter Putnam Van Bree, AUS. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Van Bree of Old Greenwich, Conn., and a sister, Miss Patricia Van Bree.

Obituaries

Lt. Col. Cyril Q. Marron, USMA, '23, was killed on a Japanese prison ship at-

tacked by American planes on 15 Dec. 1944.

He was ordered to Manila in April, 1941 to be attached to the staff of the High Commissioner. After Pearl Harbor he joined General MacArthur's staff, and went to Corregidor. When General MacArthur left, he was given command of the 2nd Battalion of the 31st Inf., and went over to Bataan where he was captured.

Following his capture he was in Prison camp No. 2 near Davao, Mindanao until June 1944, when he was shipped to Camp No. 1 preparatory to being sent to Japan.

His widow and a daughter, Irene survive. He was a brother of Captain Adrian R. Marron, USN, and Capt. Raymond V. Marron, USCG, both in active service.

Mrs. Kate Shire Thomas, 81, mother-in-law of Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Foster, Jr., USA, died at O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., 19 July 1945, after a long illness.

Funeral services were held at 9:30 A.M., 21 July 1945, in the Post Chapel, O'Reilly General Hospital, with the Rev. Father Mathias M. Hoffman, Hospital Chaplain officiating. Grave-side services and interment were at Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Leavenworth, Kans., 23 July 1945.

Mrs. Thomas was born in Leavenworth, Kans., and was the wife of the late William Edwin Thomas of that city. Survivors beside Mrs. Foster are another daughter, Mrs. Meredith T. Beals of Chicago, Illinois; two sisters, Miss Ann M. Shire of Kansas City, Mo., and Sister M. Petronella of the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; four grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Capt. William Edwin Wilson Farrell was killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship which was bombed off Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, 15 Dec. 1944.

Capt. Wilson, affectionately known to his classmates and friends as "Willie," was a graduate of the USNA, Class '37. He served with the 23d Inf. at Ft. Sam Houston until 1940, when he went to the Philippine Islands and was assigned to the 31st Infantry with which regiment he served until the surrender on Bataan.

The personal diary of his regimental commander, Col. Jasper E. Brady, contains two notations of his intention to recommend Captain Farrell for the Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action on 5 April and again on 7 April.

Captain Farrell was a prisoner of the Japs at Military Prison Camp No. 1—Cabanatuan—until October 1944, when he was transferred to Bilbilid and from there was taken aboard the ill-fated transport.

Captain Farrell is survived by his parents Col. and Mrs. Louis Farrell of Warner Place, Nashville, Tenn., and the following brothers and sisters: Capt. Louis Farrell, Jr., CWC, now serving overseas; Lt. Col. Norman Farrell, Inf., recently on duty at the USMA; Mrs. David C. Dunlap, wife of Lt. (jg) David C. Dunlap, USNR; Mrs. Bertram J. Prueher, whose husband, Comdr. Bertram J. Prueher, USN, was killed in action in the South Atlantic during August, 1943.

Capt. Charles J. Parrish, USN, died 26 July, at Bethesda Naval Hospital after undergoing his second operation for a stomach ailment in a little more than a month.

Funeral services were held 28 July. Burial will be in San Diego, Calif.

A native of Clifton, Forge, Va., Captain Parrish was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1913. He served as executive officer of the USS Yarnell during 1917-18 and was awarded the Silver Star.

Captain Parrish was aboard the USS Memphis in the Atlantic when the present war began. He then came to the Navy Department where he was stationed for two years until he was transferred to the Pacific.

In January he went to Honolulu as chief of staff and aide to the commander of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier. He returned to the United States in April after he was stricken by the disease which caused his death.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mildred Lewis Parrish and his daughter Mildred, both of 514 19th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., and one brother, Erle C. Parrish of Baltimore.

A host of service and civilian friends will mourn the passing of Anna Brooke Steele, widow of Nevett Steele, of Annapolis, Md.

Her death in her 86th year, at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, occurred 20 July 1945, as a result of shock and complications following a fall in her home some two weeks earlier, at which time she suffered a fractured hip. Mrs. Steele was related directly and by marriage to many families which have been prominent in Maryland since the colonial period.

She will be remembered by many who attended the Naval Academy and St. John's College during more than the past half century, for her unflinching interest, understanding, and helpfulness in their problems. She was a devoted mother, a good neighbor, and an unflinching friend.

She is survived by her son, Charles H.

Steele, of Annapolis; and by four daughters, Charlotte, wife of Capt. L. M. Atkins, USN; Laura Brooke Steele; Carolyn, wife of Mr. John B. Wells, Houston, Texas; and Elizabeth, wife of Major C. S. Grove III, USMCR; eight grandchildren, and six great grandchildren. Funeral services were at St. Anne's Church, on 21 July, and burial was in St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis.

Private funeral services with simple military honors were held Monday, 30 July, for General Malin Craig, former Chief of Staff, United States Army, who died 25 July at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Low Mass was conducted at 10:00 A.M., at the Fort Myer Chapel, by Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) William R. Arnold, former Chief of Chaplains, United States Army. The body lay in the Mortuary Chapel, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., from approximately 11:00 A.M., until 1:45 P.M. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery at 2:00 P.M., the commitment service being conducted by Chaplain Arnold. The service was followed by three volleys and taps.

The official mourning party consisted of General Craig's brother, Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig and Mrs. Craig; the late General Craig's son, Col. Malin Craig, Jr., and Mrs. Craig; Mrs. Greer Baughman, mother of Mrs. Malin Craig, Jr., and Col. and Mrs. F. Granville Munson, close friends of the late General Craig.

Honorary pallbearers were:

General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces. General Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army. Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College, Washington, D. C. Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board. Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, former Deputy Commander of the European Theater of Operations. Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Senior Member of the Canadian-American Military Board, and Member of Canada-United States and Joint Mexican-United States Defense Committees. Maj. Gen. E. S. Adams, Ret., former The Adjutant General, U. S. Army. Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Ret. Maj. Gen. William E. Cole, Ret. Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, Ret. Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, Ret. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Office of the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Office of the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. Charles H. White, Office of the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. William Bryden, Office of the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Danielson, Commanding General, Seventh Service Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, President, War Department Manpower Board. Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, Ret. Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, Headquarters, Army Air Forces. Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, Office of the Secretary of War. Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Metcalfe, Office of the Secretary of War. Brig. Gen. Walter Reed, Office of the Secretary of War. Brig. Gen. William P. Wooten, Ret. Brig. Gen. Jacob C. Johnson, Ret. Brig. Gen. Edwin D. Bricker, Ret. Col. W. Exton, Ret. Col. Carnes Lee, Assistant Military Attache, London, England.

Generals Marshall, Arnold and Somervell were not present due to their absence from this country.

Generals Henry, Fries, Bricker, Cole, Johnson and Wooten, and Colonel Exton were classmates of the late General Craig at the United States Military Academy.

Body bearers for General Craig were: M. Sgt. Willie O. Gardner, M. Sgt. William J. Sandbrook, Jr., M. Sgt. Henry H. Knapp, M. Sgt. Preston L. Hughes, M. Sgt. Anton Kaliscinski, M. Sgt. George R. Williams, T. Sgt. Richard O'Neill and S. Sgt. William H. Layfield, all of whom are on duty in the Military District of Washington. These men were selected by M. Sgt. George E. Dumcke at the request of the late General Craig.

Lt. Col. James R. Lindsay, Jr., was killed in action in the Pacific Area on 15 Dec. 1944 while being transported aboard a Japanese vessel, presumably for transfer to Japan.

He served with the Field Artillery on Bataan where he was taken prisoner by the Japanese.

Col. Lindsay, who graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1923 is the son of the late Brig. General James R. Lindsay (USMA 1890) and brother of the late Lieut. Gregg M. Lindsay.

Col. Lindsay is survived by his widow, Martha Briscoe Lindsay, son, James R. Lindsay, III, of 2000 Village Drive, Louisville, Ky., and his mother, Mrs. James R. Lindsay, 2325 Glenmary Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Adm. Stark to Oslo

Admiral Harold R. Stark arrived by plane from London on 27 July for a two day visit in Oslo as President Truman's personal representative, according to reports from the Norwegian Capital.

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U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Page 1490)

bombarded industrial installations at Hamamatsu on the south coast of Honshu with more than 1,000 tons of heavy caliber ammunition during the early morning of 30 July. United States ships participating included the fast battleship Massachusetts, the heavy cruiser Quincy and the destroyers Abbot and Hale. The British ships taking part included the battleship HMS King George V and the light cruiser HMS Newfoundland.

United States and British carrier-based aircraft carried out attacks against enemy shipping and installations in an area extending from northeastern Kyushu through the Inland Sea and southern Honshu to Suruga Gulf on 28 July. Major units of the Japanese Navy at Kure previously reported as left burning in early strikes by U. S. carrier aircraft on 28 July, were further damaged as follows: The battleship Haruna was left beached. The cruiser Aoba was left with guns silenced and stern on the bottom. The cruiser Oyodo was left lying on its side. The battleship Ise apparently is resting on the bottom.

No. 449, 30 July—A force of destroyers of the United States Third Fleet entered Suruga Gulf in Southern Honshu and bombed military installations at the town of Shimizu on the night of 30-31 July. The bombardment began shortly after midnight Japan time. Among the ships participating were the USS Schroeder and the USS Harrison.

Preliminary reports on early strikes by United States and British carrier aircraft against military installations and shipping in Eastern Honshu on 30 July show the following damage by U. S. Carrier Aircraft of the Third Fleet:

Aircraft—58 destroyed on the ground, 68 damaged on the ground.

Shipping—Sunk: One cargo vessel, Two midsize submarines, Three small craft; Damaged: One escort aircraft carrier, One large transport, Four destroyer escorts, One submarine tender, One large and seven midsize submarines, One gunboat, Seven cargo vessels, 11 small craft.

No. 450, 31 July—Final damage reports for strikes by United States and British carrier aircraft against targets in the Inland Sea Region of 28 July show damage to ground installation over a wide area not previously announced as well as upward revisions of previously announced tabulations of damage to enemy aircraft and shipping. The revised list of damage inflicted by U. S. carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet on that date including damage previously announced is as follows:

Ground Installations—Destroyed: 14 locomotives, One hangar, Three warehouses, One transformer station, Three oil tanks, Two roundhouses, Four oil cars; Damaged: Eight locomotives, 13 hangars, One railway station, Two lighthouses, Two copper smelters, Two radio stations, The Kawasaki Aircraft Factory at Kagamigahara, Eight other factories including one gunpowder plant set on fire, Many oil tanks, Barracks and shops at airfields.

Aircraft—21 shot down, 115 destroyed on the ground, 156 damaged on the ground.

Ships and Small Craft—Sunk: Two destroyers, One destroyer escort, One large freighter, One medium freighter, One small freighter, One submarine, 17 luggers and small craft; Damaged: 10 destroyers and destroyer escorts, One patrol craft, Two large merchant vessels, Three medium merchant vessels, 10 small merchant vessels, 41 luggers and small craft.

The heavy cruiser Tone is beached. The aircraft carriers Amag and Katsuragi, one of which suffered the heavy explosion reported in Communiqué Number 448 are still afloat, but have lost large portions of their flight decks. Other damage inflicted on major units of the Japanese Navy is as previously announced.

Aircraft of the British Carrier task Force operations with the Third Fleet also inflicted damage not previously announced on ground installations and other targets. Latest in-

formation including items previously announced is set forth in the following list:

Ground Installations—A warehouse destroyed and the following damaged: Fabricating shops, An oil tank, The Kawasaki Aircraft Plant at Akashi Port, Installations at Sato, An electric train at Fukuyama, Shipyards at Harima, A factory near Maki, A hangar and radio station.

Ships and Small Craft—Sunk: One destroyer, Four medium cargo vessels, Eight small cargo vessels, 14 junks; Damaged: Three destroyers or destroyer escorts, One submarine, One large transport, 12 cargo vessels, One torpedo boat, Many luggers and small craft.

Our losses in combat were 27 U. S. carrier aircraft and eight British carrier aircraft.

No. 451, 31 July—U. S. carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet shifted their main attacks from the Tokyo Area to airfields around Nagoya and ships at Katsura on the afternoon of 30 July due to thickening weather over Tokyo. Preliminary reports of damage to enemy aircraft and ships during the strikes of that afternoon are given below. This tabulation does not include aircraft and shipping damage previously announced for strikes on the morning of 30 July:

Aircraft—56 destroyed on the ground, 33 damaged on the ground.

Ships—Sunk: One destroyer, One medium freighter transport; Damaged: One light cruiser, One destroyer, Two medium freighters, Two small freighters.

The following damage not previously reported was inflicted on ground installations by U. S. carrier aircraft during their operations against Honshu on 30 July:

Destroyed: Eight locomotives; Damaged: Four locomotives, 17 factories, Two bridges, Four hangars, Two radio stations and railroad cars and turntables, Fires were started in four main buildings of the Kanto Special Steel Company and also in the Japan International Aircraft Company, both of which are located at Hiratsuka.

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Page 1489)

Col. Thomas J. Chrisman, former Commander of the School Regiment at The Quartermaster School, has been named Director of Basic Team training at Camp Lee. The Colonel, who fought in five World War I campaigns as leader of an Infantry platoon, and was wounded at San Mihel, recently celebrated the 29th anniversary of his entrance into the U. S. Army.

NORFOLK, VA.

2 Aug. 1945

Lt. and Mrs. H. S. Nisbet and Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Morganthal were guests of honor this week at a picnic supper given at the home of Lt. and Mrs. Wedemann at Oakdale Farms.

The party was given by officers of the Service Force for the popular Lieutenants who are leaving soon for new assignments.

Among those attending the supper were: Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Lowman, Commo. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Messenheimer, Lt. and Mrs. E. T. Browne, Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Lt. and Mrs. E. P. Coulon, Mrs. Thomas J. Faith, Ens. and Mrs. E. B. Jordan, Lt. and Mrs. H. Lane, Lt. and Mrs. A. Larson, Lt. and Mrs. J. Hennessey, Lt. and Mrs. E. A. Kimpel and Mrs. L. D. Goldsmith.

Lt. and Mrs. Nesbit were entertained again on Friday night at a party given by Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre at their home in Oakdale Farms. Members of the Service Force and their wives were additional guests.

A formal dance was given Wednesday night at the Commissioned Officers Club, 325 W. Freemason Street. The dance was held in the garden for officers of the rank of ensign and above. A twelve piece orchestra from the Naval Air Station furnished the music for dancing and the hostesses were members of Norfolk's young society set.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edwards Carson Swan have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Joan Swan, to Lieut. Benjamin Calcutte Branch, AAF, on Saturday, 4 August at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon in St. Matthews Church, Bedford Hills, New York. A reception will be held immediately after the ceremony at "Oakwood," the home of the bride's parents, in Bedford Hills.

Dr. and Mrs. Lenn Howard Moore of Blytheville, Ark., have just announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Helen Moore, to Captain Robert Zeno Grimes, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Grimes of Portsmouth.

Miss Moore received her B.S. degree last month from the University of Arkansas where she was president of Chi Omega sorority chapter and was listed in "Who's Who" on the campus. Captain Grimes attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg and the College of William and Mary prior to enlisting in the Army Air Forces. He received his wings and commission in 1943 and later served overseas with the Eighth Army Air Force. He is now attending the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth where he will be graduated 4 August. Later he will return to Tyndall Field, Panama City where he is group commander.

Pay for Medical Badge

(Continued from First Page)

made by The Adjutant General on the basis of reports of death received.

Withdrawal of right to wear badge.—a. General.

(1) The right to wear the Medical Badge may be withdrawn by any regimental or similar unit commander if an individual fails to perform his duties satisfactorily under actual combat conditions.

(2) Having been withdrawn by reason of (1) above, the right to wear the Medical Badge may be restored only after the individual again establishes eligibility, and qualifies therefor by satisfactory performance of duty under actual combat conditions.

b. Other causes for withdrawal.—While in an active theatre of operations the right to wear the Medical Badge will be temporarily suspended upon transfer or assignment outside the Medical Department to duties in which the individual may come into contact with the enemy. This is in order not to impair the protected status of regularly assigned medical personnel. In such cases, the right to wear the Medical Badge will be restored on relief from combat duties or on reassignment to the Medical Department.

d. Former members of the Army who have received an order announcing the award of the Medical Badge, but who have not been issued such a badge, should submit request therefor accompanied by a copy of the order to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. Former members of the Army who believe themselves entitled to the Medical Badge, but who have not received orders announcing the award thereof, may make application therefor to The Adjutant General.

9. Authority.—Public Law 137—79th Congress, approved 6 July 1945 (sec. VI, WD Bul. 12, 1945), provides that during the present war

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and for 6 months thereafter, any enlisted man of the Army who is entitled, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, to wear the Medical Badge shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of \$10 per month; provided, that any enlisted man whose right to wear the Medical Badge has been temporarily suspended may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, continue to be paid such additional compensation.

Effective date.—The provisions of the law are effective as of 1 August 1945. The additional compensation provided by the act is payable—

(1) From 1 August 1945, in the case of those actually awarded the badge on or prior to that date.

(2) From the date of the order announcing the award, in the case of those actually awarded the badge subsequent to 1 August 1945.

India Air Command

Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., has assumed command of the Army Air Forces India-Burma Theater, succeeding Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, appointed Army Air Forces Commander of the China Theater.

Gen. Hanley will retain command of the India-Burma Air Service Command and Hastings Mill will continue to serve as headquarters for both commands, in addition to the India-China division of the Air Transport Command, under Brig. Gen. William H. Tunner.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn Ave Washington 9, D. C.

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MARION INSTITUTE

Four-year High School. Standard Junior College. Special Department for preparation for Annapolis and West Point. ROTC military training. Accelerated program. Accredited. Sports. 163rd year. Catalogue. Col. J. T. Murfee, Pres., Box J, Marion, Ala.

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Hamilton W. Bingham, Headmaster

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ILLINOIS

ONARGA MILITARY SCHOOL

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NEW JERSEY

Admiral Farragut Academy

Naval and military training. 8th grade through high school. Fully accredited. Special classes preparing for U. S. Government Academies. All sports, band, summer naval camp. Limited enrollment. Early application advisable. Adm. H. B. Robinson, U.S.N. (Ret.). Capt. Catalogue Box W, Toms River, N. J.

NEW YORK

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Free Catalogue, ratings on all Private Schools, Colleges in U. S. Boys and Girls Camps, 8th year. G.I. Veterans Educational Benefits and Approved Schools. Write AMERICAN SCHOOLS & COLLEGES ASSOC. Room 3432 RCA Bldg. N. Y. City

The BRADEN SCHOOL

Preparing for West Point and Annapolis continuously since 1883. For Catalogue write H. V. Van Slyke, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Thorough individualized teaching. Small classes. Grades 7-12. Remedial Reading Program. College and service preparation. Mathematics, science, physical fitness stressed. Separate Junior School, Country location.
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LANDON SCHOOL

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NAVAL UNIFORM DIRECTORY

The following store, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

OHIO

THE HALL BROS. CO.

1228 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Aircraft Investigation

Following an inspection of the Buffalo plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and after hearings resulting from senatorial criticism of planes supposed to be defective and causing unnecessary deaths, the Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program has charged that both the Corporation and the Army Air Forces are blameworthy for faulty inspection of planes (C-46 Cargo and P-40 Fighter) constructed at the plant inspected.

Conclusions reached by the investigating committee, according to its printed report of this week are:

- (1) The supervision and administration of the Army Air Forces inspection is inadequate.
- (2) In 1943, the company, trying to meet an accelerated production program allowed production and inspection procedures to become badly disorganized.
- (3) Since the Fall of 1944, the company inspection has shown marked improvement.
- (4) Various representatives of the AAFAT-SC have been inept in locating and eliminating existing deficiencies.
- (5) The Army should revise its method of rating AAF contractors.
- (6) Airplane accident statistics obtained from the War Department include only accidents occurring in the United States. Evidence does not establish conclusively whether planes from the Buffalo plant are dangerous or safe for use.
- (7) The C-46 is aerodynamically a good plane, but, in spite of engineering corrective changes, many deficiencies still exist.
- (8) The P-40, relatively obsolete, and now out of production since November 1944, has been used effectively by the Americans, British, Russians, and Chinese in various theaters at a time when manufacturers could not supply sufficient numbers of later improved types of fighter planes.

Brig. Gen. Wickersham

Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham has been relieved from active duty the War Department announced. His last post before he left for the terminal leave that precedes his return to civilian status was assistant deputy military governor of Germany.



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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The War Production Board this week admitted that heavy backlogs of unfilled orders and continuing military requirements are slowing up the flow to civilians of the majority of products controlled by their general industrial division. A summary released 1 Aug. by the WPB listed the various types of equipment coming within its field of action and the supply and demand situation now regarding them. The statement said that WPB controls over the majority of industries have been reduced to over-all WPB orders and regulations. Only one specific limitation, covering certain types of wood-working machinery, remains. The statement pointed out that other industries are on their own and that they are urged by WPB to make every reasonable effort to find the answer to their own problems, except in cases where their own materials and components are required for military production.

The National City Bank of New York said this week that sudden termination of the war against Japan would not as seriously affect the economic and financial structure of the country as is believed by many observers. The bank asserted that the country would be better off and recovery would be possible in the matter of a few months.

A summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for June and the first half of July, appearing in the Federal Reserve Bulletin and in the monthly reviews of the Federal Reserve Banks, shows that production and employment at factories declined somewhat further in June, reflecting mainly reduced output of munitions. Value of department store sales in June and the early part of July were considerably above levels of one year ago. As far as industrial production was concerned, a decline of about two per cent in June was shown. The Board's seasonally adjusted index was 222 per cent of the 1935 to 1939 index as compared with 226 in May and 235 in March of this year.

Reduced activity in munitions industries accounted for most of the decrease. Aircraft production in June was at a daily average rate five per cent below May. The volume of work done on new ship construction continued to decline, while ship repair activity was maintained at a high level.

Department store sales, which usually decline in May and June, increased this year and the Board's seasonally adjusted index rose from 187 to 201 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

Prices of wheat and of fruits and vegetables declined somewhat from the middle of June to the third week of July reflecting chiefly seasonal increases in supplies.

Production prospects for most major crops were generally favorable on 1 July. Cotton acreage reported in cultivation, however, was ten per cent smaller than last year.

Farm Investments

Service men are being urged by the Department of Agriculture to consult its county agents and the State Agricultural College before investing in land for farming purposes.

It has come to the attention of the Department that many service men and veterans are making investments in land that is either worthless for farming or of such poor quality that there is no hope of their making a living from it.

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TRAVELERS
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They protect your money against loss or theft

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator has returned from Potsdam, Germany where he conferred with President Truman.

The Admiral was met at LaGuardia Field, N. Y. by a Navy Transport plane, in command of Lt. Cecil A. Donaldson, and was flown immediately to Washington.

Heads Tanker Operations

Effective 1 Aug., Roy E. Anderson has been appointed Director of the Division of Tanker Operations, according to the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. Anderson succeeds Mr. J. W. Banker, who has resigned to become Vice President of the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. New York to which position he was recently elected. Mr. Banker had been on loan to the War Shipping Administration from the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., since August, 1941.

Mr. Anderson, has been on loan to WSA from the Socony Company since April of 1942. L. A. Smith previously with Standard Oil Company of California, will become Assistant Director. He has been on loan with WSA since 30 January 1943.

Ask Bids

The Maritime Commission announced this week that invitations to bid are available on 15 various type vessels recently declared surplus by the armed services. Bids will be opened on 6 Aug.

The vessels are located in the East, West, and Gulf Coast areas. They include a steel passenger and freight vessel, distribution box boats, subchaser, tug, schooner, barge and several hulks ranging in length from 40 to 130 feet.

Navy Courses

(Continued from First Page)

responding dates of precedence.

Signed agreements not to resign during the curriculum and to serve three years in the naval service after completion of their studies must be submitted with applications. Successful completion of this course normally leads to designation of E.D.O. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946.

TEXTILE ENGINEERING: Only Officers of the Supply Corps, Regular Navy, Rank of Lieutenant or below are eligible. Class convenes September 1946.

Applications should briefly state qualifications and should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 May 1946.

INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTING: Eligible: Officers of the Regular Navy Supply Corps not over forty years of age Ranks of Lieutenant Commander, and Commander. Class convenes Sept. 1946.

Upon completion of this course officers will be assigned accounting duty. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 May 1946. Forwarding seniors are requested to include detailed information regarding applicants' qualifications in their endorsement.

CIVIL ENGINEERING: Eligible: Officers of Regular Navy classes of 1943-1945 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence. Class convenes January 1946.

Signed agreements not to resign during the curriculum and to serve three years in the Naval service after completion of their studies must be submitted with applications. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 October 1945.

AEROLOGICAL ENGINEERING: Eligible: Officers of the Regular Navy classes of 1940 to 1944 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence. Reserve and temporary Officers who have had schooling in mathematics through differential and integral calculus equivalent to that required for a BS degree in mechanical civil or electrical engineering or in applied physics. Class convenes January 1946.

Applicants should not have reached their twenty-seventh birthday by the convening date of the class, and should meet all physical requirements of a general Line Officer of the Regular Navy. Resignations of Reserve Officers will not be accepted for a period of ten years after termination of present war. Active duty status is same as all other Naval Reserve Officers. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 October 1945.

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING: Eligible: Officers of Regular Navy classes of 1940 to

1944 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence. They should have had at least one year sea duty and should have demonstrated suitability for further training. Class convenes July 1946.

Officers selected will be divided into groups during the first year at the postgraduate school as follows: physics-electronics, sub-surface physics-electronics, metallurgy, general, fire control, chemical, mechanical-electrical propulsion.

Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946.

NAVAL RESERVE LINE OFFICERS: Applications are desired for one year post-graduate general line course class convening July 1946. Naval Reserve Line Officers (non aviators) who possess the following qualifications as of 1 July 1946 are eligible:

MAX AGE	MIN SEA DUTY
LTCDR 34	4 years
LIEUT 30	
LT(JG) 28	2 years

This course will include advanced instruction in Navigation, Seamanship, Communications, Ordnance and Naval Administration and Tactics. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946. Commanding Officers should carefully indicate by endorsement their judgment on applicant's suitability as to ability and personal qualifications for permanent commission in the Regular Navy.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING: (Armanent) Eligible: Aviators of Regular Navy classes of 1940 to 1944 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946. Class convenes July 1946.

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING: Eligible: Officers of Regular Navy classes of 1941 to 1943 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence including Naval Aviators; Reserve and temporary Officers including Naval Aviators who have had schooling in mathematics through differential and integral calculus equivalent to that required for a BS degree in mechanical, civil, or electrical engineering, or in applied physics. Applicants should not have reached their twenty-seventh birthday by the convening date of the class and should meet all physical requirements of a General Line Officer of the Regular Navy and should have had at least one year sea duty as of the convening date of the class and should have demonstrated suitability for further training.

Resignations of Reserve Officers will not be accepted for a period of ten years after termination of present war. Active duty status is same as all other Naval Reserve Officers. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 March 1946. Classes convene July 1946.

COMMUNICATIONS: (Applied) Eligible: Officers of Regular Navy classes 1941 to 1944 inclusive; non-academy graduates of corresponding dates of precedence; Reserve and temporary Officers who have successfully completed courses in mathematics through quadratics as a minimum; not over twenty-seven years of age as of the convening date of the class; meet physical requirements of a General Line Officer of the Regular Navy; have had at least one year sea duty as of 1 August 1945; and have had sufficient communications duty to evidence suitability for further communications training.

The training in this curriculum is in general of an operational nature but requires a sound educational background. Resignations of Reserve Officers will not be accepted for a period of ten years after termination of present war. Active duty status is same as all other Naval Reserve Officers. Applications should be submitted via official channels to reach BUPERS prior 1 October 1945. Class convenes January 1946.

LINE AND SUPPLY: Applications are desired from Captains and Commanders Regular Navy Line and Supply Corps for six month course of instruction at the Army Navy Staff College commencing 3 October. Course prepares students for command or staff duty in unified or coordinated commands and covers various phases Army, Air Force, Navy Amphibious, and Joint Operations. Five Line non aviation three aviation and one supply corps officers will be selected.

Dispatch application including commanding officer recommendation should reach BUPERS by 15 August. If relief required BUPERS will supply but cannot insure contact relief.

Officers ordered may expect one month leave prior to or on completion course.

COMMAND COURSE: On 1 Jan. 1946 the Navy Department will inaugurate a Command course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for approximately 15 officers of the Regular Navy of the ranks of lieutenant commander and above.

At the same time the Department stated that a preparatory staff course will be held for 50 Reserve officers of the ranks of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, and lieutenant (jg).

The classes will be approximately 5 months in length. Applications should be submitted prior to September 1945.

Brig. Gen. Roosevelt

Inference that Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt is leaving the Army because of a pending Treasury Department investigation into his financial affairs were regarded as unwarranted by high military officials this week.

In an official statement issued at the request of newspaper men, the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations pointed out that the decision "to release this officer was made before the appearance of recent publicity with respect to certain financial transactions—."

Other officials in Washington pointed out that Gen. Roosevelt has a total point score of 223 points under the Army's partial demobilization program. These include 55 points for length of service, 42 for overseas service, 36 for three dependent children, and 100 for nine decorations and eleven battle stars.

When queried concerning the prospective release of Gen. Roosevelt from the military service, the War Department issued the following statement:

"On 11 May Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt stated that if there was no need for his services in the Pacific, he requested to be released from the service. He was advised that War Department regulations then in effect permitted the release of AUS officers whose services were no longer required. He was further advised that it was desired that he proceed to the Air Force Photographic School, communicate fully to the instructors and the staff his experience in commanding the Photo Reconnaissance Wing in the European Theater of Operations, and assure the incorporation of this experience in the courses of instruction; and that it was desired that thereafter he return to Headquarters, Army Air Forces, to work with the A-3 Organizations Branch to assure full availability of war time experiences in revision of organization of Photo Reconnaissance units. It was estimated, in conversation with General Roosevelt, that these assignments would require a period of about one month. General Roosevelt was told that upon expiration of these assignments the War Department would approve his release. These assignments were carried out.

"Prior to agreeing to General Roosevelt's release from active duty, the Army Air Forces considered his long and efficient service in the European Theater and there was no requirement for his services in the Pacific which could not be filled by another available and qualified officer. It was determined that a competent Photographic Wing Commander had already been selected for the position in the Pacific comparable to that held by General Roosevelt in Europe, and that in view of General Roosevelt's long service in the European War he should be released upon his request under the existing regulations.

"It was pointed out that the War Department's decision to release this officer was made before the appearance of recent publicity with respect to certain financial transactions, and that no information regarding these matters was in the possession of the War Department at the time the release was authorized. However, since nothing has come to the attention of the War Department altering the original considerations on which the decision to release General Roosevelt from active duty was based, the War Department spokesman stated that action is planned to effect his release 15 August at the end of his terminal leave."

Gen. Haislip's Command

With the Seventh Army in Germany—Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip has been named Commander of the Sixth Army Group in addition to his duties as C. G. of the Seventh Army. He succeeds General Jacob L. Devers.

Prior to succeeding Lt. Gen. Patch former C. G. Seventh Army, Haislip commanded the Fifteenth Corps during the Normandy, Rhineland and Central European Campaigns. Troops of Haislip's Fifteenth Corps spearheaded the Third Army drive to the Seine and were part of the Seventh Army's Fifteenth Corps units that reached the Maginot-Siegfried lines and crossed the Rhine, the Danube and captured Nurnberg, Munich and Salzburg in the Redoubt.

Community Fund Drive

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, chairman of the National Park and Planning Commission, has been named chairman for solicitations throughout government offices for Community War Fund's campaign for \$4,970,000 this fall which will again support over 160 local welfare and war relief agencies on the home front and the National War Fund.

BUY WAR BONDS

Transportation Corps Anniversary

The Transportation Corps, the youngest of the Army Service Forces, was in the midst of the biggest moving job in history, the War Department's redeployment program, as it observed its third anniversary Tuesday, 31 July.

On his return from the Potsdam conference, the Chief of Transportation, Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, declared that from the transportation standpoint, redeployment is running ahead of early estimates and that there is every reason to believe that the shift of American forces from Europe will be completed by May, 1946, or within the one year target date set well in advance of Germany's capitulation.

More than 635,000 troops embarked from Europe to the Pacific and to the United States from 12 May through 13 July, General Gross said. Of this number 532,258 had arrived by 13 July in the United States, 407,978 by ship and 124,280 by plane. The remainder, with the exception of those en route home, took the long month and a half sea trip of nearly 15,000 nautical miles to Pacific bases. Total embarkations from Europe through the end of July are estimated to be more than 800,000.

So swiftly is redeployment being accomplished that already some men who fought against Germany have returned to this country, had furloughs and embarked from the West Coast ports to take up the fight against Japan.

As of this date, approximately 310,000 American soldiers are on the high seas throughout the world, General Gross said. Another 700,000 redeployed troops are at Transportation Corps ports or staging areas, or at Army reception stations, personnel centers or on furlough. A million more will be embarked from Europe for return to the United States from August through December. By the end of 1945, in excess of 1,850,000 troops are expected to have been returned to the United States. Slightly less than 900,000 troops will remain to be moved in the following four months.

More than 1,226,000 ship tons of war materials were shipped from Europe and the Middle East in the first seven weeks after VE-Day. About 929,000 ship tons were destined for the Americas, principally to the United States, where weapons will be reconditioned. Nearly 300,000 more ship tons went direct to the Pacific or other active theaters.

USMC Retirements

Retirements in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve effective 1 Aug. 1945 are as follows:

*Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC
Maj. Robert W. Kaiser, USMC
1st Lt. Vincent A. Daigler, USMCR
1st Lt. Daniel G. Greulich, USMCR
1st Lt. Edgar A. Jones, Jr., USMCR
1st Lt. Clarence E. Padgett, Jr., USMCR
2nd Lt. William J. Crompton, USMCR
2nd Lt. Cyrus J. Doherty, Jr., USMCR
2nd Lt. Jack Hale, USMCR

WO Richard H. Lynch, Jr., USMCR
Lt. Col. Peter Conachy, USMC-Ret., was advanced on the retired list to rank of Lieutenant Colonel on 9 July 1945, in accordance with the provisions of U. S. Code, Title 34, Section 350g(b), having been found by a Naval Retiring Board, approved by the President while serving on active duty in the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

*To be retained on active duty.

Coast Guard Confirmations

Officers of the Coast Guard listed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 28 July, page 1465, for temporary confirmation, have been confirmed by the Senate.

Army to Study Plane Crash

An Army board of inquiry has undertaken a complete study of the tragic bomber crash against the Empire State Building which occurred last Saturday.

In a letter to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, General Ira Eaker, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces, expressed the concern of the Army Air Forces "for the unfortunate accident which occurred."

Shortly thereafter the Army Air Forces opened a temporary office in the Empire State Building to expedite the filing of claims arising from the disaster. Col. Ralph G. Boyd, Chief of the claims division of the AAF, earlier this week stated that no claims resulting from deaths or personal injuries had been filed as yet, but that some of the tenants of the building and of the twelve story building at

10 West Thirty-third Street, which was damaged by wreckage from the bomber had put in property damage claims.

Col. Boyd explained that the War Department has statutory authority to pay claims up to \$1,000, including claims for medical, hospital and burial expenses, but that claims for larger amounts, and death claims, must be passed upon by Congress.

The Army identified Col. William F. Smith, Jr., pilot of the plane and deputy commander of the 457th bomber group. The Army said that he had recently returned from overseas and been assigned to the Second Air Force.

Another body identified by the Army was that of Sergeant Dimitrovich, a member of the 211th Army Air Force Base Unit at Sioux Falls.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Kane, in charge of the investigation into the accident said that it would be completed "soon."

Calendar of Legislation ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H.R. 3644. To amend Veterans' Regulations to provide additional rates of compensation or pension and remedy inequalities as to specific service-incurred disabilities in excess of total disability. Reported, amended by Senate Committee on Finance. Passed by Senate.

S. 825. To establish a research board for National Security. Reported by Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

H.R. 2615. To reimburse Navy personnel

Army and Navy Journal 1495 August 4, 1945

for losses by fire at the degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, 4 Dec. 1942. Signed by President.

H.R. 2853. To reimburse Navy personnel for losses by fire at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 10 May, 1944. Signed by President.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H.R. 3890. Rep. Forand, R. I. To provide accumulated leave time and pay for same for all members of the armed forces at discharge.

H.R. 3892. Rep. Green, Pa. To make available to discharged members of the armed forces an adequate supply of wearing apparel at fair prices, on discharge.

H.R. 3893 and H.R. 3894. Rep. Hartley, N. J. To authorize payment, upon discharge, to enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Army for unused furlough time.

H.R. 3897. Rep. Bartlett, Alaska. To authorize permanent warrant officers of the Regular Army who have served as commissioned officers in World Wars I and II to retain their commissions.

S. 1292. Sen. McCarran, Nev. To provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries as may be needed for the burial of war veterans.

S. 1308. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To amend article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy to provide that personnel, subject to these Articles, who commit murder outside the territorial jurisdiction of any State or the District of Columbia may be tried by court martial and punished with death.

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Auto Drivers' Licenses (Continued from First Page)

Dakota and Wyoming, where licenses are not required.

In spite of the effort to ease the situation, which results when men long out of the country return, there still remains some confusion. Such is the fact in the case of a general officer of the Army recently returned from combat duty overseas to take an important assignment in Washington, D. C. The General has held motor vehicle operator permits since 1923. These permits were issued in six states and the District of Columbia and several were renewed when his duties kept him in one locality for a long enough time. Foreign service before and during the present war also has interrupted the sequence of his permits.

Desiring to obtain either a District of Columbia permit or one from Virginia, where he now resides, he is prevented by the fact that to secure either he must appear in person and cannot do so because of the long hours he devotes to his present important staff assignment. He has twice held a District of Columbia license and the same is the case with the Virginia license.

This General, as do many Army personnel, holds a current Army driver's license, for which a more thorough examination is given than that required by most States. To complicate matters the General in question would operate a car registered in his wife's name. As she resides in a distant state he would have to appear in that state in person to obtain a license which would enable him to take advantage of reciprocity provisions for the Armed Forces.

Among Army personnel there is strong feeling that holders of Army motor vehicle licenses should be issued state licenses without question or further examination.

The following summary of regulations of various states is from the latest compilation of the American Automobile Association. The AAA, through its local clubs, has done much to secure the enactment of necessary legislation to simplify resumption of driving by returned servicemen.

Connecticut—Those holding valid license when entering service may renew at any time prior to first day of May following discharge without payment of license fee or examination fee.

Delaware—Expired license renewed without examination if physically fit.

District of Columbia—Permitted to operate motor vehicle on expired license providing license was valid at time of entering service.

Florida—Renewed without examination.

Georgia—License valid until 90 days after war is ended or 90 days after discharge, whichever is earlier.

Illinois—Valid without renewal for duration of war.

Indiana—Valid until one year after war. Discharged personnel must renew license for current year.

Iowa—Valid until six months following discharge.

Kentucky—May have license extended without cost for duration and six months.

Maine—May renew without payment of fee.

Massachusetts—Valid 60 days from honorable discharge. Holders of licenses at time of entering service may obtain free 30 day permit while home on leave or furlough.

Michigan—Valid until 30 days after discharge.

Minnesota—Valid until 60 days after discharge and may be renewed without fee or physical examination.

Mississippi—Valid until discharge.

Montana—Valid until 60 days after discharge.

Nevada—Valid for duration.

New Hampshire—Valid for duration of war emergency.

New Jersey—Valid until 180 days after duration or 90 days after honorable discharge.

New York—Valid until 60 days after discharge, with further extension to the following 30 Sept.

Ohio—License requirements waived for servicemen on leave or furlough.

Oklahoma—Valid for duration and six months.

Pennsylvania—May be renewed without examination or fee other than annual renewal fee at any time within year of discharge. Should renew upon discharge to continue driving.

Rhode Island—Valid for duration and six months.

Tennessee—May be renewed without examination.

Texas—Personnel on leave or furlough, temporarily absent from post of duty, or honor-

ably discharged, are exempt for six months from obtaining license.

Utah—Valid until six months after end of war. If mustered out and license has expired, must be renewed immediately.

Vermont—Valid until 1 Feb., 1947.

Virginia—Valid for duration of service and six months, or duration of war and six months.

Washington—Valid for duration.

West Virginia—Valid until six months after discharge and may be renewed either during service or within six months after discharge without examination.

In addition, most states have reciprocal agreement with regard to non-resident members of the armed forces.

Point Release Scores (Continued from First Page)

for service after 12 May 1945, the score will be left at 85 while the 800,000 are being discharged. Later it will be revised to provide for the discharge of another 700,000 men by 1 June 1946.

"At the time of this revision a new computation of individual scores will be made to give soldiers credit for service after 12 May 1945. This computation will allow some men who would not have had enough points by the computation of May, 1945, to earn their discharge by their service between May, 1945, and the time of recomputation. This will obviously give the advantage of battle credit and overseas service credit to troops in the Pacific. This will be carrying out the wishes of the soldiers by giving particular weight to battle and overseas service. However, whatever the new score may prove to be, it will not affect the right to discharge of those who have previously qualified under the 12 May 1945, score of 85. If they have not already been discharged when the new score goes into effect, they will remain eligible for release at the earliest opportunity.

"(1) Discharge by 1 June 1946 of 1,500,000 men under the point system.

"(2) These 1,500,000 will be made up of men with 85 points on 12 May 1945 and another 700,000 men made eligible by a recomputation to allow credit for service after 12 May 1945.

"By the nature of the point system and the disposition of the forces a substantial part of this 700,000 men will be men now in the active Pacific area.

"Included in the above total figures are enlisted members of the Women's Army Corps for whom the interim discharge score of 44 will also remain unchanged for the present. This score has made a total of 5,000 members of the WAC eligible for release from the Army by points. In common with all other enlisted personnel, their scores will be recomputed early next year and additional credit given for service since 12 May. Up to the present time approximately 1,100 WACs have received discharges under the Readjustment Program, which includes the provision that married members of the Women's Army Corps and all other women's services in the Army are also entitled to discharge, on their own request, if their husbands have been returned to civilian life. It is estimated that approximately 6,000 additional WACs will be released under this latter provision before June of next year. The total reduction in the WAC will be in proportion to the rest of the Army.

"Also included are the Army's officers, but in accordance with the policy announced at the time the merit system was instituted, there will be no critical score for officers, although their individual scores will also be recomputed. We will continue to give special consideration to high-point officers with lengthy service overseas and long and hazardous service in combat, but the element of military necessity will play a much greater role in the decision as to whether an officer must be retained than it does in the case of enlisted men. Despite the fact that this plan is tougher than the one for enlisted personnel, it is expected that approximately 100,000 officers will be discharged during the year ending 1 June. Already about 18,000 have been returned to civilian life since 8 May last.

"This whole program has been gone over in detail with General MacArthur and his Army and Air Force commanders. It is the considered opinion of these responsible commanders that this is the maximum rate of discharge which can be carried out without endangering their operations and risking an unnecessarily high rate of casualties due to loss of experienced combat leadership.

"Since 12 May we have discharged high-point men at a rate that would reach 1,500,000 men in twelve months. But in the ensuing three months there will be a temporary slowing up in this rate. That period is the hump of redeployment into the Pacific theatre. In that three months we have the largest logistic task of any three months of the war, and the pressure on the Army Service Forces in the United States will reach its maximum. Their duties in connection with redeployment and discharge preclude their relief until replacements are available. That takes time.

"We shall not let any man go whose going jeopardizes the life of the men who remain to fight. We shall get every man discharged as rapidly as his service under the point system, the vital needs of the war, and complications of transportation and redeployment allow."

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced:

Maj. Gen. Claude A. Larkin from MarFair-West to overseas.

Brig. Gen. Ivan W. Miller, from overseas to MarFair-West.

Col. Charles T. Brooks, from San Francisco to Klamath Falls, Ore.

Col. Merlin F. Schneider, from Klamath Falls, Ore., to San Diego Area.

Col. Galen M. Sturges, admitted to the Naval Hospital, Santa Margarita Ranch.

Col. Nels H. Nelson, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. Lyman G. Miller, from San Diego, Calif., to overseas.

Col. Francis M. McAllister, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. Roy M. Gulick, from overseas to San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Roy H. Belrd, from San Diego Area to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Edwin C. Ferguson, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Wyman W. Trotti, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Jorgensen's orders from overseas to San Diego Area modified to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. George B. Thomas, on completion of present temporary duty at Fort Sill, Okla., ordered detached from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. August L. Vogt, from overseas to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Robert E. MacFarlane's previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Col. Jean W. Moreau, admitted to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. William K. Pottinger, from Quantico, Va., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Otto E. Bartoe has been detached from duty overseas and ordered to duty at MarFair-West.

Lt. Col. Boyd O. Whitney, from overseas to MarFair-West.

Lt. Col. Maurice W. Fletcher, from Pensacola, Fla., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Lowell E. English, on discharge from hospital, from Bremerton, Wash., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Archie V. Gerard, from San Diego Area to Headquarters, further orders on completion.

Lt. Col. James I. Glendinning, Jr., from Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. John L. Winston's previous orders to Cherry Point, N. C., modified; to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. John W. Sapp, Jr., from Corpus Christi, Tex., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Eldridge E. Humphrey, from Philadelphia, Pa., to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. John W. Allen's previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Col. Robert G. Ballance, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Elliott B. Dobertson, admitted to Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Pan-American Highway

Continuing its hearings on the abandonment in 1943, by the Army, of work on the Pan-American Highway, the Senate Committee (the Mead Committee) investigating the National Defense Program, inspired the statement of Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, that an earlier stoppage of work on the highway was not possible because of the need of making diplomatic adjustments with the countries through which the road was being carried.

Reinforcing this claim, Lt. Gen. Leroy Lutes, Chief of Staff, Army Service Forces, urged that the good-neighbor policy was so involved in the furthering of the project that international relations had to be taken into consideration in withdrawing from work that had been carried on by the Public Roads Administration before the Army took it over as a war effort.

Changes Infantry Div.

Changes in the table of organization of the Infantry division are now being studied and formulated at Army Ground Forces Headquarters. An early announcement of decisions is expected.

It is reported that the modifications are based upon recommendations made by many division commanders as a result of their experience in the European Theater.

Probably the greatest change will be in the number of riflemen in infantry regiments. It has also been suggested that many of the independent units, such as antiaircraft, tank and tank destroyer battalions usually attached to an Infantry division be included in the divisional table of organization.

Special Gas Rations

Special gasoline rations will be provided for service men discharged from the armed forces for use in attending to personal affairs and making adjustments to civilian life, Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration announced 31 July.

The special ration, which local War Price and Rationing Boards began issuing 3 Aug., is limited in each case to the needs of the veteran and may not exceed 30 gallons of gasoline.

Issuance of the special ration is restricted to veterans who have been separated from active service within the preceding 30 days or to officers on terminal leave preceding their separation from the service.

Explaining OPA's furlough rations and the new ration, Mr. Bowles said:

"Our furlough rations are based on the armed forces' furlough regulations and provide gasoline for all servicemen on leaves in excess of three days. Since only officers are given terminal leave, they previously were the only service men provided with gasoline rations at the time of their discharge. They were issued up to a maximum of 30 gallons. The new rations will replace this terminal leave ration for officers and will provide discharged enlisted men with the same rations.

"In addition, today's action will benefit veterans looking for work, who cannot qualify for the rations now available to those referred to a specific job by one of the appropriate referral agencies.

"When applying to their local boards for this ration, both officers and enlisted men discharged from the Army must present their copy of War Department Form 100 together with application form OPA 552 and the mileage rationing record. Enlisted men discharged from the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard must present Navy Form 533, Marine Corps Form MTSPO or Coast Guard Form 553. Officers discharged from the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard present a copy of the orders releasing them from active duty.

"Special furlough gasoline rations are now issued at the rate of one gallon a day for men still in the service who are on leave or furlough for three days or more (except for terminal leave), and those on temporary duty orders for rehabilitation, recuperation and recovery. Recently, special gasoline rations were also provided for the transportation of convalescent service men and veterans from Government hospitals and recuperation centers to sports events and other recreational activities.

"A veteran who gets a job in another part of the country and who changes his residence may obtain sufficient rations to move his family. A discharged service man who does not have an A-book for his car is, of course, eligible for the book and like any other civilian, he may get gasoline for occupational driving."

AAF Combat Veterans

Approximately 80 per cent of the officer and enlisted personnel of the Army Air Forces who were in service in the European and Mediterranean Theaters of Operations will be assigned to duty within the continental United States, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, said Wednesday night in a broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System network.

Men who have not been in combat overseas will be the principal source of personnel for the expanded operations of the AAF in the Pacific, General Anderson stated.

Explaining that the percentage of men to be given new assignments in the Zone of Interior represents the "turn-over class" who have "completed their combat job," General Anderson said the remaining 20 per cent to be redeployed and retrained for service in the Pacific will provide a "nucleus of experience" for airmen and ground crews who have not been in combat.

Navy Courts Martial

To grant the Navy authority to impose the death penalty by a general court martial on navy personnel who commit murder while serving on shore or on a merchant vessel outside the continental limits of the United States, Senator Walsh, Mass., chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, has introduced S. 1308.

According to existing law, the death penalty may be imposed by the Navy only for murder committed outside the continental limits of the United States on a public vessel—that is, on a naval ship. And only a sentence of life imprisonment can be imposed for murder committed on shore or on a private (merchant) ship outside the bounds of the United States. The proposed legislation was requested by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

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